McAllister & Beaver

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2,00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Pennsylvania Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.
John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 John Welsh	15 Miles L. Tracy
2 Henry Disston	16 S W Starkweather
3 Chris J Hoffman	17 Daniel J Moorell
4 Chas T Jones	18 Jeremiah Lyons
5 Edwin A Fitley	19 William Hay
6 Benjamin Smith	20 Wm Cameron
7 J W Bernard	21 J B Donnelly
8 Jacob Knabb	22 Daniel O'Neill
9 John B Warfel	23 William Nebb
10 Joseph Thomas	24 A B Bergner
11 Ario Pard e	25 Sam M Jackson
12 Lewis Pughe	26 Jas Westerman
13 Ed S Silliman	27 W W Wilber
14 William Calder	

Political Notes.

—Forty-one German papers have decided for Hayes and Wheeler.

—Out of the seven German daily newspapers in Ohio, four of them are for Hayes and Wheeler, and only two for Tilden.

—Ex-Vice-President Colfax addressed a meeting of his fellow citizens in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, at his home, South Bend, Indiana, last Saturday night.

—A good suit of broad cloth may alter the appearance of a rascal, but it cannot change his character. Disguising Democracy, under golden promises, may please the eye and tickle the ear, but it remains the same old power, deceptive, dangerous and unworthy of public confidence.

—The *Times* says "one end of the Democratic ticket has arrived at Saratoga, but as the other end has gone in another direction, no immediate results are anticipated. As usual, a Times man was the first on the spot to 'interview' Governor Hendricks, but the Governor had nothing to say.

—After the election Samuel J. Tilden will be a wiser and a poorer man. His surplus millions can no more change the determination of the American people to reject Democracy than the wind from a bellows can change the course of the trade winds. Our advice to Samuel is, "save your money and buy a farm."

—The West Chester *Republican* predicts that Chester county will give Hayes and Wheeler from 3,200 to 3,500 majority. That will do. It also says that of fifty Liberal Republicans in that town, who voted for Greeley in 1872, there is but one who will not vote for Hayes, and his vote is doubtful. This is about the average of Liberal Republicans who will vote the Democratic ticket this fall.

—A private letter from Augusta, Me., says: "Mr. Blaine is bright, alert and brilliant, with a keen interest in and clear, sharp views about everything. He shows the effects of a six-weeks' illness, and is easily fatigued, but plays billiards, walks in the grounds and talks freely on all subjects, and the Cincinnati convention. He will speak at twelve or fifteen places during the first month of the campaign."

—The New York *Herald* thinks there is no necessity for hurrying Governor Tilden with his letter of acceptance, and believes if it doesn't appear before the 15th of October or the 1st of November the country will be satisfied. But "it is to be hoped that Hendricks will not write a letter in the meantime accepting his nomination as if it were for the Presidency, and giving his views on finances. That would be a serious embarrassment."

—When Mr. Tarbox came forward to speak in Tammany Hall on the night of the 25th, at the Tammany ratification of the Tilden and Hendricks nominations, some one shouted, "pitch into Blaine," and we are told that Mr. Tarbox "smiled deprecatingly," but refrained from following the advice. He tried that little experiment twice at Washington, and came out of the encounter feeling like the man who wrestled with a threshing machine.

The "Watchman's" Apology.

In our issue of last week we presented to the readers of our paper the character of Governor Tilden, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as portrayed in the *Watchman* less than six months ago, and the changed portraiture of him after he was forced upon the Democracy at St. Louis, by such high-toned and reform-loving politicians as John Morrisey.

The *Watchman* now apologizes for having stated the truth in relation to Tilden last fall; not because of any special or honest administration of the man, or that it has any better evidence of the untruth of its charges made against him now than it had then, but because he is the Democratic nominee, and the servility of the *Watchman* to party rule, and its barrenness of principle, compels it now to take back what it said last fall in regard to Tilden. Just the same, as the *Watchman* alleges, its chagrin and keen mortification over the defeat of Bill Allen, in Ohio, last fall, compelled it to hastily prefer and publish grave and serious charges against a man high in public life. If the *Watchman* had no reliable evidence of the truth of the charges it made against Tilden last fall, why did it make them? Is it not a grave charge to make against the supposed great reform Governor of New York, that he had conspired against his party, and had contributed $10,000 to corrupt the election in Ohio and defeat William Allen? If it is, then no honorable newspaper would publish the charge without having substantial proof of it.

The *Watchman is an honorable paper.* Was it a grave charge to make against Tilden that he sacrificed Bill Allen, in Ohio, last fall, simply to lay him on the shelf so he would be out of "Sam Tilden's" way in the Presidential contest this fall? If it is a grave charge, then no honorable newspaper would prefer and publish it against any man unless it had substantial and reliable proof of it, whether the editor was mad and smarting under defeat or not. Yet the *Watchman* is an honorable paper.

Is it a grave charge to say that Sam Tilden is an associate of the Tammany Democracy, of New York, the most corrupt and thieving political organization on the continent, and also that he is hand and glove with the Wall street shavers and brokers, who are largely responsible for our present financial depression, disorder and distress? and Tilden being one of them is equally responsible. This charge the "Watchman" makes against him, and if a serious one, then no honorable paper would make it without having undoubted evidence to substantiate it. Yet the "Watchman" is an honorable paper.

But the "Watchman," with the frankness of a child and equally as puerile, tells its readers that it made those charges against Sam Tilden because it was mad; and now it says nice things about him, because *it has* to—Sam, having been put over the "Watchman" by his bosom friend of pugilistic and three-card-monte fame—John Morrisey. But the "Watchman" says that "the arrest, imprisonment and flight of 'Boss' Tweed, and the overthrow of the infamous Canal Ring, satisfies it that Tilden is therefore a great reformer; that he won't tolerate crime or criminals," and, therefore, what the "Watchman" said against Sam, last fall, could not be true. According to our reading of "Boss" Tweed, that paragon of Democratic purity, who assisted this same Sam Tilden to count Governor Hoffman in as Governor of New York, in 1868, when he had not been elected by the people, we learn that the proceedings against this friend of Tilden's commenced in 1871, that Charles O'Connor, and many others known as a Committee of Seventy, pushed Tweed to the wall, exposed his infamous villainy and wholesale robbery, and sent him to the penitentiary, some three years before Tilden was elected Governor of New York, and it was not until this great Tilden was elected Governor of New York that this greatest criminal of the age was permitted to escape from the penitentiary. And Governor Tilden, the guardian of the laws of the Commonwealth, neither makes any effort to recapture the thief, Tweed, nor punish the Democratic Sheriff for letting him go.

All these facts were fully known to the "Watchman" before it wrote of Tilden, as it did last fall in the editorials we published last week. Yet the imbecile "Watchman" urges these facts as an argument to establish the falsity of its charges made against Tilden less than six months ago. Will the "Watchman tell its readers why Tilden has never denied nor refuted the charge made against him for fraudulently counting Griswold, the Republican candidate, out and counting Hoffman, "Boss" Tweed's Democratic candidate, in as Governor of New York in 1868? Will it explain why, if Tilden will not tolerate crime, and is determined to punish criminals, that he has made no effort to recapture Tweed, or bring the Democratic Sheriff of New York to an account for his permitting Tweed to escape? Will it inform its readers who composed this infamous Canal Ring in New York whether or not they are not Democrats; how many of them he has brought to trial and punishment; whether, if George Lord, of Buffalo, is the only one he has brought to trial within two years, and why, after conviction, Lord is not sentenced? Is it to save the necessity of pardoning Lord out or to avoid incurring the odium of another escape of a great criminal from jail, as in Tweed's case? Or is it to acquire a reputation for reform in a cheap way, without hurting anybody?

When the "Watchman" answers all the above inquiries satisfactorily to its readers, we shall take pleasure in submitting a few more.

The Democratic politicians are the busiest people in the county. They are tuging the coats of every Democrat who comes in their way. So far, there is but one full slate made up—that is, Congress—Hon. L. A. Mackey; Senate—J. P. Gephart; Assembly—Hon. S. T. Shugert and J. F. Kreps; Associate Judges—N. J. Mitchell and John Rishel. The opposition, which consists of inflationists and Modocs, is, for Congress—D. G. Bush; Senate—P. Gray Meek; Assembly—Col. J. F. Weaver and W. K. Alexander. The candidates for Associate Judges have not been named, as their value to this combination will depend on the number of delegates that can be mustered in their interest, for the support of the whole ticket. The first combination named call themselves the regulars, who regard the latter combination as "Modocs," and among those who bolted the regular nominations two years ago.

The *Watchman* has not been able to swallow all of its crow yet. It says it is not in full sympathy with Mr. Tilden's views on finance. It takes crow as a child takes vermifuge—from necessity and not for pleasure. The truth of the matter is, the *Watchman* is no more in sympathy with Tilden or any of his views than it was last year when it said that the honor of being the Democratic candidate for President would be won and worn by some "more honorable and deserving statesman." But necessity is the mother of invention, and we shall soon see that our contemporary has managed to get the rest of that crow in its craw, and then it will hurrah just as lustily for hard money as it did last fall for "Rise-up Allen" and unlimited inflation. O, expediency, thy name is *Watchman!*

—Mr. Wheeler, in his letter of acceptance, says: "The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school house is full of suggestion." We venture the assertion that all of those counties give a Democratic majority.

—Soft money Hendricks is still on the fence, and hard money Tilden is unhappy.

Tilden is the Great Unheard.

What the Democrats are Doing.

The Democratic papers of Centre county, give notice that delegate meetings will be held in the several townships on Saturday, August 3rd, 1876, the polls to open for stuffing at half past one o'clock. As they do not fix a time for closing, we suppose they can vote on till the following Tuesday, when the chosen ones will assemble in the Court House to name the bell wether of the somewhat demoralized flock. Our friend D. G. Bush, Esq., is looking after Congressional honors, but the Mackeyites call him an imposter and disorganizer, not entitled to Democratic honors at this time.

The Senatorial track seems clear to Meek, he having butted his corporeal competitor out of political existence a year ago. The next comes the Assembly candidates, Messrs. Shugert and Alexander, who are candidates for re-election, and Col. James F. Weaver, John Whitehill, of Boggs, John F. Kreps, Robert Meek and Mr. Daniley, of Ferguson. It is understood that Weaver and Krebs are the strong candidates against the present members, but the outlook to us would appear that the friends of the old members are putting up straw candidates in the townships of the new candidates, for the purpose of dividing their delegates. If this is not the case, why do all the new candidates announced hail from Boggs and Ferguson? We will leave it to those most interested to answer. It has been the custom to elect members of the legislature for two years. As the new constitution makes one term two years, the convention will likely establish the precedent for one or two terms, which is important to the present aspirants. There are so many candidates for associate judges that we have not time or space to name them. One item of information we can give to the present incumbents is, that their party established the precedent long ago that no Democrat was competent to serve more than one term as Associate Judge in Centre county, hence Judge Love's sagacity in not announcing himself as a candidate.

We trust that the presiding officer of the coming convention will have courtesy enough to invite our reporters to set within hearing distance. We know they are loth to let the REPUBLICAN have all their proceedings, but we will try and get them anyhow.

The contest for senate is waxing hot in Clearfield county, the candidates being Betts, Boyer and Brisbin, and a sharp contest is looked for when the conference meets.

The Two Parties.

The Republican party has been upon trial for the past fifteen years, and what has it shown? The grandest record of good deeds, substantial reforms, and official integrity ever presented in the history of government. Its responsibilities have been greater than any party was ever before called upon to bear. Its trusts have been sacred in their character. It has held in its keeping personal liberty, the rights and privileges of individuals, and the very existence of the nation. It has expended and collected thousands of millions for the common defense and general welfare, and has shown in all of its transactions a regard for the people who trusted it, and for whose protection it was organized. Surely if noble deeds and great achievements entitle a party to consideration, the Republican party has earned by its splendid career the thanks and gratitude of the civilized world. Look now at the record of Democracy! Its repeated betrayal of public confidence; its treasonable sympathies and open aid to rebellion; its oppression of the blacks in the Southern States; its affiliation with such plunderers as Tweed; its illy concealed sympathy for the lost cause; and its total want of appreciation of the public wants as shown in its stupid transactions in the present House of Representatives, stamp it as the worst possible organization that ever courted public favor.

Is it a difficult thing for the loyal citizens to choose between the two parties? Can any man who wishes well for his country hesitate to support the one and oppose the other? No! With the history of the two parties so clearly written, and so well understood, every citizen can draw the line for himself. If he favors good government, the peace and security of all, the development of our national resources, and the growth of our free institutions, he must of necessity advocate and support the Republican party. If these have no charms for him, and he seeks evil rather than good, then he belongs to Democracy, and should be found with it.

The Indian War.

There is a report in the daily papers of last Monday of still further disaster to our troops in their war with the savages on our frontier. The *Gazette and Bulletin*, in speaking upon this subject, says:

The startling story of another Indian battle, in which three hundred men belonging to General Crook's command were butchered, although pronounced a canard by General Sheridan, has produced a feverish excitement in the public mind. It is well known that the hostile Indians are in great force, thoroughly organized, armed and equipped, and fully resolved on an exterminating war, and flushed with the signal victory over Custer, they may have succeeded in wiping out another detachment. The truth can no longer be concealed that the Indian expedition was poorly planned, and that the forces were entirely too weak to cope with the savages—all of which has resulted in overwhelming and crushing disaster. While there is a strong probability that the story of Lame Deer is untrue, there is lurking suspicion that some great disaster has occurred, and that the war department, knowing what indignation would be created were the facts at once circulated, is desirous of withholding them as long as possible from the public with the hope of gaining a victory in the meantime that will counterbalance the evil effects of previous disasters. Our forces are scattered. It is not yet known whether Merritt, with the Fifth cavalry, has joined Crook. This has a decidedly dark outlook. While we all hope there is no truth in the report of a second disaster, there is room for doubt and suspicion that everything if not satisfactory, and knowing the strength and desperation of the Indians, it would not be surprising to hear that they had succeeded in striking another terrible blow. Our forces must be increased with all the available men that can be hurried to the front, and prompt steps taken to strike the savages with sufficient force to convince them that the Government is in earnest and will not let such acts of savagery go unpunished. If such steps are not taken, we will have the bloodiest and most expensive Indian war on our hands that has ever occurred in this country. The people are not in a mood to hear of any more slaughters of brave men and officers through mismanagement in the field.

The Southern Democracy held a Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting at Hamburg, South Carolina, on the Fourth of July, during which six colored men and one white man were killed. The New York *Herald* says, "If the Southern people desire Hayes and Wheeler elected, a few more such outrages as this will settle the question." We invite the careful perusal of Governor Chamberlain's letter, published in another column, which gives full information on the subject.

The new legislative candidates, in the Democratic party, have the old stagers and ring manipulators after them with a red-hot poker, and somebody is sure to get burned. It is getting to be quite common, as well as a sharp dodge, to set up straw candidates, and we, as disinterested observers, will look for fun when the time comes. Do your best licks, greeney's, the blood hounds are on your trail, and will not let up till after the convention decides.

Tilden's twin reformer (!), Morrisey, is said to be very successful with his Saratoga gambling establishment, this season.

It is confidently expected that Tilden will have his letter of acceptance finished in time for the next Centennial.

The Liberal Republican organization of New York has unanimously determined to support Hayes and Wheeler.

Editorial Notes.

Poor Murad Effendi! Hardly got warm in the Sultan's chair before he was waltzed out and his younger brother appointed Regent. When this latter youth is deposed from the regency, we will have the pitiful spectacle of the "Two Off 'uns" in the city of Constantinople.

A South Carolina Supreme Court Judge has solved the temperance question thus: "Allow every person to sell as much liquor as he wishes without tax or license, but require those who drink to apply for license, and to give notice of such application by publishing it for one month in the newspapers." The publishers of country newspapers will champion the reform.

The New York *Sun* learns from a "prominent" public man that 90 per cent. of the Republicans in the Western part of New York who voted for Horace Greeley, in 1872, will this year vote for Tilden. Grant had 53,000 majority in that State now if any one can tell what 90 per cent. of 60,000 is, we may be able to learn how many Republicans voted for Greeley.

When the American people want a reformer they will not call upon Tammany Hall to furnish one. The devil may disguise himself as a saint, but he remains the devil still. So Tammany Hall may put on the disguise of reformation, but it will be Tammany still, the hot-bed of political corruption, out of which will spring all manner of public evils.

Tilden deems it of vital importance to his cause that the Democracy carry Indiana in October. To accomplish this $3,000,000 are to be raised from the faithful to be expended in that State. We greatly mistake the texture of Indiana voters if Tilden or any other man can purchase them in the pending canvass. Some of them may be poor, but Tammany Hall cannot control money enough to buy them. Samuel will find this out to his sorrow in October, if not before.

Says Mr. Purdy, a New York Democrat, to his party: "With Mr. Tilden your defeat is more certain than it was with Mr. Greeley, and victory a thing to be hoped for, but never realized. [Applause.] Do not, I beg of you, as you value the inheritance left to us by our ancestors, do not, I say, close your eyes to facts or your ears to reason! Do not lead the Democratic party like sheep to the slaughter and to certain and absolute destruction and annihilation by the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden!"

Abdul Hamid Effendi, who is reported as having been installed Regent of the Ottoman Empire, is the eldest brother of Sultan Murad V., and is now in his thirty-fourth year, having been born on the 22d of September, 1842. Nothing is known of his character or ability, except a common report to the effect that he is not so melancholy in disposition as his elder brother. The latter has, from the time of his accession two months ago, shown himself to be entirely unfitted to grapple with the difficulties which have beset him, and it is not surprising to learn that his feeble health, of body and mind alike, has been unequal to the task of governing Turkey in such a crisis as the present. It will probably not be necessary to resort to a pair of scissors to get him out of the way.

"Ah," said Samuel, when told that St. Louis had given him the nomination, "ah, I can tell you what has done this. The nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want reform. They have wanted it for a long while, and in looking about they have become convinced that it is to be found here (pointing to himself.) They want it; that is what they are after." Tilden's modesty is equal to his reform: it exists more in the claim put forth than in the reality. 'They want it; that is what they are after." Just so, Samuel! The people are after reform, but they are not after Samuel J. Tilden—except it be with a sharp stick. No man brought up in Tammany Hall, schooled with Tweed & Co., counsel for nearly every broken down railroad corporation in New York, and general adviser of the Credit Mobilier Company, can hope to pass for a reformer in this age of intelligence.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Poetry.

Centennial Verses.

William Cullen Bryant and Bayard Taylor each contributed poems toward the observance of the Fourth of July in New York city. Mr. Bryant's production is entitled "The Centennial Hymn," and is as follows:

Through storm and calm the years have led
Our nation on from stage to stage,
A century's space, until we tread
The threshold of another age.

We see there, o'er our pathway swept,
A torrent stream of blood and fire;
And thank the ruling power who kept
Our sacred league of States entire.

O, checkered train of years, farewell!
With all thy strifes and hopes and fears,
But with us let thy memories dwell,
To war and lead the coming years.

And thou, the new beginning age,
Warned by the past, and not in vain,
Write on a fairer, whiter page
The record of thy happier reign.

Mr. Taylor's poem was sung at midnight on the 3rd by the various German societies assembled in Union Square. It is entitled, "The Song of 1876," and is as follows:

Waken, voice of the land's devotion!
Spirit of freedom, awaken all!
Ring, ye shores, to the sound of ocean,
Rivers answer, and mountains call!
The golden day has come;
Let every tongue be dumb
That sounded its malice or murmured its tears:
She hath won her story;
She wears her glory;
We crown her the land of a hundred years!

Out of darkness and toil and danger
Into the light of victory's day—
Help to the weak, and home to the stranger,
Freedom to all she hath held her way.
Now Europe's orphans rest
Upon her mother-breast,
The voice of nations are heard in the cheers
That shall cast upon her
New love and honor,
And crown her the queen of a hundred years!

North and South, we are met as brothers;
East and West, we are wedded as one!
Right of each shall secure our mother's—
Child of each is her faithful son!
We give thee heart and hand,
Our glorious native land,
or battle has tried thee, and time endears;
We will write thy story,
And keep thy glory
As pure as of old for a thousand years!

Fling Out the Banner.

BY J. C. C.

Air—"The Floating Scow of Old Virginia."

Fling out, fling out, with song and shout
Your banners from the wall;
Let ring your praise—for General Hayes
Receives his country's call:
On many a field where death shots pealed
Has victory graced his brow;
Shall we fall back in his attack
And leave his colors now?
Chorus—No! let the cry swell loud and high,
O'er valley, lake and crag,
We're sure to march to victory
'Neath the Hayes and Wheeler flag.

His peerless name and matchless fame,
In freedom's service won;
Without a stain, give us again
A second Washington.
A bright full star no doubt can mar,
No rival name efface,
He takes the field and will not yield
As second in the race.
Chorus—Then let the cry, etc.

A soldier brave, the land to save,
He met the rebel foe;
In many a fight, armed for the right,
He laid the traitors low.
The North will stand, a steady band,
With South and East and West,
Democrats, pray—just fire away—
We're charging all abreast.
Chorus—Then let the cry, etc.

—*Cleveland Leader.*

Our Story Teller.

Second Thoughts are Best.

"Look, Walter; that young girl's face would make and artist's fortune!"

"By all that's wonderful, if it isn't my cousin May!" said Walter, reining in his horse so suddenly as to throw him upon his haunches.

"Well, you gipsy, what are you doing fifty miles from home this morning? Some mischief, I'll warrant."

"Visiting," May answered saucily and concisely, from her station by the lawn gate.

"Visiting whom; some ancient maiden like yourself?"

May was sixteen, and could afford to be rallied upon her age. So her blooming cheeks dimpled with a smile as she answered:

"Not so bad as that, Walter. I'm helping Susie Arnold nurse her uncle—a crusty old batchelor—who can sympathize with your sufferings from the gout."

Walter laughed. "It still takes some trouble to get the start of you, little coz. Susie Arnold here? I'll just run in and see if she has a place in her memory for an old friend. Jump on, May, and take a ride. My friend here will be most happy to escort you. By-the-by, I must introduce you. Philip, this is my cousin May—Mr. Orne, Miss Alleyn. Steady Gip; there, May, let me assist you to mount."

"Thank you, Walter, I am sorry to disappoint you, but I must decline to make my debut without a side-saddle."

"Gip is as gentle as a lamb; not the least danger in the world. Fie, May, I thought you were as brave as you are saucy."

By this time the spice of daring in the girl's nature was aroused, so she suffered Walter to assist her to a seat upon Gyp's back, saying:

"Well, I see you wish me to appear ridiculous, so I will gratify you."

She adjusted her dress and assumed an erect, graceful position, which did not tell of an inexperienced equestrian, and taking the reins in her hand, she turned her arch face toward her cousin's friend:

"Mr. Orne, I challenge you to a trial of speed—that distant oak to be the goal."

She touched Gip lightly with the whip and started off, her curls flying in the wind. Philip Orne followed closely, but she kept the advantage gained by her sudden start, and reached the tree first.

Philip Orne's exterior was that of a hero of romance, but as yet himself and sentiment were strangers, and he was cold and haughty.

This was a gentleman whose claims to consideration Miss May Alleyn decided to ignore.

She read the pride upon his curved lips, and mischievously resolved to punish him for it.

May was an enigma to him—a new specimen of the human family. So pretty and lady-like in her looks—so wild and untamed in her actions.

He looked at her much as he would at a velvet-furred kitten—pleased with her beauty, but wondering what freak would next amuse him.

"I think Walter has by this time made his call, and will be looking for Gyp's appearance. 'Twould be good enough for him if we didn't come. Tried to break my neck, don't you think so, Mr.—Mr.—"

"Orne, at your service."

"Ah, yes, Orne—a peculiar name, is it not?"

If Philip had a weakness, it was pride in his family name, and his tone was very cold as he said:

"I believe it is peculiar to our family. There is but one head to the Ornes."

"Adam, probably!" the fringed lips drooped demurely as Philip's blue eyes flashed out of their coldness, and touching her horse lightly with her whip she cantered off with a gay—

"Good-by. Tell Walter I'll be back before night," and was away before Philip had time to recover his good humor.

"I wonder if this is a fair specimen of young ladies," was Philip's thought as he rode slowly back to where he had left Walter, wondering how he would relish his cousin's jest—when there, by the gate, was the runaway girl, dismounting from her horse, and looking as dignified as though she had not mystified him to the best of her ability.

"Miss Alleyn, are you a magician? How in the name of wonder did you reach this spot?"

"When Mr. Orne turns priest, I'll may-be choose him for my confessor. Until that time 'guess' must be his oracle."

May was secretly delighted at the success of her ruse which consisted of a cross-cut home that saved some distance, and taken a full speed had brought her there considerably in advance of her companion.

Just then Walter made his appearance, and after a few parting words the two friends turned their faces homeward, and were soon out of sight.

Philip Orne and Walter Alleyn were together in the latter's room. Philip was reading, and Walter was sending a cloud of smoke from a fragrant Havana as he glanced through his letters.

"Well, I declare! Can I believe my eyes? That little humming bird to be caged at last!"

Philip looked up inquiringly, and Walter tossed a little perfumed note toward him, saying:

"Read that, and see what you think of it."

He took the note and read:

"DEAR COZ: Come and visit us as early as the 10th of this month, and, if possible, bring your friend, Mr. Orne with you. A wedding is to come off on the 12th, and I want you to officiate as groomsman. I have two very pleasant young ladies selected to stand as your *vis-a-vis*. Do not be frightened and stay away, thinking that I may inflict myself upon one of you, as I have a more important part to act. I am in a great hurry, so cannot stop to explain particulars, but will do so when we meet. Good-by.

MAY."

"Will you go, Orne? I think it would be a pleasant change from this dusty old city. Say yes, and I'll write May to that effect to-night."

Philip consulted his calander, and finding that he had no pressing business set down for that time, made up his mind to accept the invitation.

The appointed day arrived, and with it the two gentlemen, who were duly introduced to the young ladies who were to be bridesmaids. As May had said, they were pretty and attractive, and the five formed a pleasant party.

"But, May, you have not told us who is to be the happy man. Where is he, and why don't you introduce him?" said Walter, after a time.

The three girls smiled amusedly at each other, and May answered:

"I can't very well introduce him until he arrives in town, and I shall not describe him, as I wish him to make a wonderful impression, and a description would spoil all."

Philip Orne made himself very agreeable. May modified her tendency to mischief, for was she not the hostess, and in duty bound to make every one as happy as possible?

She was more dangerous to Philip's peace of mind in this mood than when in such wild exuberance of spirits—as a sweet strain of some familiar song is more effective when we know that the tenderly modulated voice has capacities of power and passion held in abeyance.

An undercurrent of sadness formed a minor cadence in the harmony of his visit, as he saw more of May, and thought that the morrow would see her transplanted from her girlhood's home to that of another.

On the evening of the wedding, the four young people were awaiting the entrance of the two so soon to be united for life.

A sudden silence fell upon them as the gentleman came into the room supporting upon his arm the lovely girl, whose floating veil, fastened in its place by orange blossoms, concealed her blushes. It was not May. This lady was tall and stately—May was petite and slight. The momentary pause of astonishment that followed was broken by the entrance of May, who introduced them as "My friend, the Rev. Duncan Ware, and my school-mate, Miss Alice Holmes."

The gentlemen were too well-bred to express their surprise, and the girls thoroughly enjoyed their mystification.

After the ceremony was over, and congratulations had been offered to the newly-married couple, Walter seized the first opportunity to question May as to her motive in misleading them.

"Why, what do you mean, Cousin Walter?

May's voice and manner expressed great surprise, but Walter detected lurking dimples at the corner of her mouth.

"You know what I mean very well, you little deceiver. You are as bad as ever. I thought you had at last made up your mind to behave yourself."

"Will you please explain yourself, Walter? What is it that I have done, that you lecture me in this way?"

The brown eyes looked very clear and innocent, and Walter burst out with—

"Didn't you write me that you had a more important part to perform?"

"So that is the trouble! You dear old goose, so I have! Am I not the hostess?"

She made him a deep courtesy and walked over to where Mr. Orne was standing.

"I have been wishing to see you, Miss Alleyn, to apologize for my extraordinary mistake, in considering you the bride elect. Your friends must feel very happy that you are not to be monopolized just yet. But how did we make such a mistake?"

"Perhaps Cousin Walter has an idea that a bride plays a more important part than the lady who entertains the guests," said May, innocently.

Philip looked at her keenly. As their eyes met May struggled for a moment to retain her gravity, then the pent up mischief laughed out of her great, brown eyes, and in the curve of her red lips.

"I understand it, Miss Alleyn; we have put a wrong construction upon your note, and, of course, you feel so badly about it we ought to beg your pardon upon our bended knees. But, jesting aside, may I tell you how very glad I am that the evening still finds you Miss Alleyn?"

His voice was low but very earnest, and his eyes blue and clear as the sky in June, were very thrilling as they sought an answer in those which drooped before them in sudden shyness.

May hastened to turn the subject.

"I must tell you who our bridal couple are. The lady was a favorite school-friend of mine, and is an orphan who has no home but that which a boarding house provides. The gentleman is a missionary, and as my father is very much interested in the particular locality to which he is going, he proposed to give them a wedding party when he heard of their engagement."

The wedding guests were invited to remain for a week or two at the Alleyn Mansion; and drives and walks about the picturesque neighborhood filled the time very pleasantly.

As Philip saw more of May he became completely charmed with the little maiden.

May's feelings were enigmatical to herself. The *beau ideal* pictured by her girlish fancy, had borne a very different exterior to that of Philip Orne.

She could not help liking him, and she was secretly vexed with herself for it. He was so fair—so effeminate-looking—he must be deficient in manly strength and courage. She *would* not think of him—a man of that stamp should not win her heart.

Her studied indifference probably added to her charms in Philip's eyes. He had a fancy for overcoming obstacles. In his legal capacity he would often undertake cases for their very difficulty, and he was never so triumphant as when he could make a jury agree upon points which only an acute lawyer could make clear.

One morning the rest of the party had gone to visit some mineral springs at a distance. May had a slight headache, and excused herself from joining the excursionists, and Philip stayed at home to write some letters.

After a while the fresh morning air wooed them forth for a ramble, and meeting on their return, they walked along together.

A pretty child was running along the sidewalk, under the charge of a nurse.

Philip and May were both fond of children, and they watched the little thing with great interest, admiring the effect of her long golden hair as it floated down over her white dress.

Suddenly they heard a cry which made the blood run cold in their veins.

"Mad dog! mad dog!" and on, on, on, directly toward the little prattler came, with long, loping strides, that most fearful of dangers—a huge dog, whose bloodshot eyes and foam-flecked mouth, out of which rolled the red tongue, showed the truth of the alarm.

May's feet seemed frozen to the ground—a horrible helplessness held her there. The panic-stricken nurse left the child, and ran inside a garden gate, and closed it after her.

The unconscious little one laughed and put out her chubby hands, evidently thinking that the rabid animal would play with her, as did her pet dog at home.

Philip Orne retained his self possession, and just at the critical moment, when all seemed lost, he caught the creature by the nape of the neck, and held him in a powerful grasp. In vain did the maddened animal snap at his captor, and writhe and struggle to escape. The white fingers which May had secretly stigmatized as weak and effeminate, seemed made of iron.

A few moments of this horrible uncertainty—then the brute's eyes glazed, and he went into a fit. The danger was no longer immediate, and Philip relaxed his hold.

By this time a policeman had arrived on the spot, and with his pistol he soon ended the poor creature's sufferings.

May felt deeply humiliated at her inefficiency in the hour of danger. For all that she had done with her fancied firmness of nerve, that dimpled little form might now have been mangled and torn by those huge fangs in which lurked a poison as deadly, and more to be dreaded than that of the rattlesnake.

She caught the child in her arms, and almost smothered her with kisses; then she turned to Philip.

"Mr. Orne, I owe you a debt which nothing can repay. If this little darling had been bitten, I should have felt all through my life that it was owing to my lack of presence of mind in not snatching her from the threatened danger."

Her overstrung nerves relieved themselves in a burst of tears.

"Don't speak of it—it is best forgotten. Will you take my arm? You are looking very white."

May accepted the proffered arm, and they walked on in silence.

Philip did not underrate the danger he had escaped. He well knew what a false aim in seizing the rabid animal, or the slightest relaxation of his iron muscles, would have exposed him to sufferings compared to which the tortures of the inquisition were but as shadows. He felt as a man does who has met death face to face.

May was of a frank, open nature, and she felt that she had done this quiet man injustice. She had undervalued him, and she must make confession, or never again feel at ease in his society.

"Mr. Orne," said she, hesitatingly, 'will you forgive me? I did not give you credit for such courage. I thought—"

"Say no more, Miss May," Philip answered, as he gazed into her brown, tear-clouded eyes. "It would not be in mortal man to resist so fair a pleader, whatever might be her offence. May I not reverse our present position, and become the entreating party myself?"

There was a meaning in his quiet tones which thrilled to May's heart and made it throb tumultuously.

Philip saw her agitation and took her little hand in his warm, firm clasp.

"Miss Alleyn—May—will you prove your contrition by giving me the sole right of this soft little trembler?"

As May listended she knew that Philip Orne would henceforth be to her life as is the sun to the flower, but a strange timidity scaled the lips usually so ready with their gay retort.

Blushing and confused, she strove to withdrw her hand. Her lover's ardent glances studied the sweet face, with its downcast eyes.

"If you do not answer, I shall think silence means consent."

One swift glance at his face.

"Please, Mr. Orne, my fingers are not made of iron."

He dropped her hand with a pained look.

"I beg your pardon——"

The rest of his sentence was unuttered, as May was flying up the lawn like a wild thing.

This evasion of a direct answer was a new phase in May's character, but Philip read its meaning correctly. A denial of his suit would have been prompt and decisive. Her girlish timidity caused hope to fold her snowy wings and make her dwelling within his heart.

He did not succeed in seeing May alone until the morning of his departure; but the previous evening he gave her a bouquet of English violets with a note hidden in its fragrant depths, requesting her to wear his offering as a breast-knot if she could respond to his love.

When she appeared at breakfast, the sweet, shy face was suffused with blushes as Philip's eyes rested upon it, for beneath it, breathing forth their precious meaning, reposed his gift.

When Philip returned to his city home he bore with him the hope that, with the coming of the daisies, he might claim his "May-flower," as he loves to call her.

It seems fitting to him that the earth should be dressed in a graniture of bloom upon her wedding day, who is to him the fairest blossom of them all.

Wanted to be an Editor.

"Have you any experience in the business?" we asked of a verdant-looking youth, who applied for an editorial position the other day.

"Haven't I, though!" he replied, as he put one foot under the chair to hide the unskillful patching of a backwoods cobbler. "I should say I'd had some experience. Haven't I corresponded with the Pumpkinville "Screamer" for six weeks! Hain't that experience enough?"

"That will do very well," we replied, "but when we take young men on our editorial staff we generally put them through an examination. How much are twelve times one?"

"Twelve— Why, any little boy ought to answer—"

"Hold on, please. Don't be too fast. Who discovered America?"

"Klumbus. Pshaw, them questions is just as easy as—"

"Who was the first man?"

"Adam. Why, mister, I know all—"

"What was his other name?"

"His other name! Why, he didn't have none."

"Yes he did. You see that's where we've got you. His other name was Ebenezer Adam, Esq., late of Paradise. Nobody knows this but editors, and see to it that you don't tell anybody."

He said he wouldn't.

"How many bones are there in the human body?"

"Well, I forget now, but I did know once."

"What! don't you know that? Why there is 7,482,954,921,444 bones in an ordinary man. A man that snores has one more bone than other people."

"What bone is that?"

"The trombone. It is situated somewhere in the nose. You won't forget that, will you?"

He said he wouldn't.

"How long would it take a mud-turtle to cross the Desert of Sahara with a small orphan boy to touch him up with a red hot poker?"

"Well, look here, mister, if I had a slate and pencil I could figger that out, but dog my skin if I'm much on mental 'rithmetic."

"Slate and pencil? Did you ever see a slate and pencil about a sanctum? Nonsense! Well, let that question go. Have you a good constitution?"

"Putty tolerable."

"How long do you suppose you could live on raw corn and faith, and do the work of a domesticated elephant?"

"Lord! I don't believe I could live a week."

"Well, that's about as long as you'd want to live if you get an editorial position on this paper. You appear to be pretty well posted; we shall ask you one more question, and if you prove equal to it you can take off your coat and sail in."

"Let's have 'er, 'squire. I didn't correspond for the Pumpkinville "Screamer" six weeks fur nothin'. Let 'er come. I'm on deck, I am."

"Well, if two diametrical circles with octagonal peripheries should collide with a centrifugal idiosyncrasy, or, to put it plainer, we will say a disenfranchised nonentity, what effect would the catastrophe exert on crystalized codfish suspended by the tail from the homogeneous rafter of the empyrean?"

As the full force of this ponderous problem broke upon his bewildered brain, he slowly dragged his inartiscally cobbled shoe from under his chair and started from the room.

We heard him descend the stair, go out and close the door. We then placidly resumed our duties, regretting that so promising a youth should have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Sunday Did It.

From the United Presbyterian.

From General Terry's official report of the disaster we find that General Custer marched forty-five miles on the 24th of June, and then ten miles further after nightfall, and that early on the morning of the 25th, with jaded horses and exhausted men, he made his fatal attack on a force of ten times his own number. Feeling that there was something mysterious about this unprecedented attack and murderous defeat we turned from the official report to the calendar and found something of which we had a presentiment, that this same 25th day of June was Lord's day. And so we have, in the annihilation of General Custer and his command, an instance to add to Bull Run and many others of the peculiar fatality of Sabbath battles to those who provoke them.

The Hamburg Riots.

Letter from Governor Chamberlain

The following letter from Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, to Senator Robertson, of that State, at Washington, details the story of the late riot at Hamburg, S. C. The riot was caused by the whites, and was attended with the atrocity of six unarmed negroes being shot in cold blood. These riots which take place from time to time in the South are ascribed in a letter, printed below, to a constant dread of a negro rising in the South, the existence of an uncontrolled lawless class there, and the feeling that a colored man is not as good as a white man.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, July 13, 1876.

The Hon. T. J. Robertson, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—Your request for a statement from me of the recent bloody affair at Hamburg, in this State, was duly received. I have waited before replying until official reports of the Attorney General and the Adjutant and Inspector Generals, the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, and the written statements of several other persons who were present and witnessed whole or part of the affair. I will present to you as briefly as possible the leading facts as they appear from the evidence to which I have referred.

On the 4th of July inst. a company of the State militia (colored) were marching along one of the streets of Hamburg. The street was over 100 feet wide, and the company was marching in columns of fours. While so marching it was met by two young white men in a buggy, who insisted upon keeping their course in the street without regard to the movements of the militia, and drove against the head of the column, which thereupon halted. Some parleying took place, which resulted in the company yielding, opening their ranks and allowing the young men to proceed on their course. On the following day the young men referred to took out warrants of arrest against some of the officers of the militia company, who were brought before a trial justice for trial. The trial was afterward adjourned till 4 p. m. on Saturday, the 8th inst. Before that hour arrived on Saturday many white citizens from the country around Hamburg began to gather in the town, armed with guns and pistols. The militia company, in the meanwhile, had assembled at the armory in the village, and at the hour set for trial the defendants did not appear. At this point it has been stated in dispatches and newspapers that the militia officers, having defied the authority of the trial justice, the citizens were called upon to assist the trial justice by acting as his posse. Nothing of the kind, in fact, occurred. The militia failed to appear because of their fear of injury at the hands of the armed white men, and the trial justice, after formally calling them, took no further steps to cause their presence in his court, on account of the excitement and the evidences of an impending conflict.

While affairs were in this condition, there being, according to all accounts, from 200 to 300 armed white men from the surrounding country in the town, a demand was made by the whites for the surrender to them of the arms of the militia. An hour or two passed in negotiations concerning this demand, the whites informing the militia company that if the arms were not given up in a short time (most of the witnesses say in a half hour) the whites would open fire on the militia. The militia refused to deliver up their arms, saying that the demand was wholly unwarranted and illegal, and that they had reason to fear for their lives if they gave up their arms. A brisk fire was then opened by the whites upon the building in which the militia were assembled, and soon after one of the attacking party was killed by a shot from the militia in the building. A piece of artillery was thereupon brought across the river from Augusta, loaded with canister, and fired several times at the building. This had the effect to cause the militia to endeavor to make their escape from the rear of the building. The town marshal of Hamburg, a colored man, who was leaving the building, was instantly shot by the attacking party. While thus endeavoring to escape from the building, twenty or twenty-five of the militia were captured by the attacking party and kept under guard for several hours. Finally about two o'clock on the morning of the 9th of July, Sunday, after consultation among their captors, and with complete apparent deliberation, five of the captured militia men were marched out, one by one, and shot to death in the presence of a large body of their captors. The rest of the captured party were either turned loose or broke and ran. They were fired upon as they ran, and three of them severely wounded—one of them probably mortally.

Attorney General Stone thus succintly reports this part of the affair: "Six men took A. T. Attaway out of the 'ring.' He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was told to

turn around and was shot to death by the crowd. David Philips was next taken out and similarly killed. Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the by-standers Henry Getzen and Dr. Pierce Butler, and called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran and was shot as he ran, one bullet striking him in the leg below the knee. Afterward Albert Myniart, Moses Parks and Hamilton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company."

The Attorney General, who has personally visited Hamburg, thus concludes his official report to me; "Making due allowance for errors in minor details, the facts show that the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand, or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without justification or excuse; and at that after there had been some 20 or 25 prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death and three more seriously wounded."

Such was the affair at Hamburg. If you can find words to characterize its atrocity and barbarism, the triviality of the cause, the murderous and inhuman spirit which marked it in all its stages, your power of language exceeds mine. It presents a darker picture of human cruelty than the slaughter of Custer and his soldiers, for they were shot in open battle. The victims at Hamburg were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered and were defenceless. No occasion existed for causing the presence of a single armed citizen in Hamburg on the day of this massacre. No violence was offered or threatened to any one. It is indeed said, as usual, that "the niggers were impudent;" but the evidence shows that all the actual physical aggression was on the part of the whites; that they made a demand which they had no right to make, and that when that demand was refused, as it should have been, they proceeded to enforce it by arms, and crowned their success in enforcing their demands by brutal murders.

Shame and disgust must fill the breast of every man who respects his race or human nature as he reads this tale. To me in my official capacity, wherein as you will testify I have done my utmost, at no little risk of personal and political detraction from my political friends, to remove abuses and restore good government and harmony to our people, the occurrence of such an appalling example of human passion and depravity comes as a deep mortification and discouragement. What hope can we have when such a cruel and blood thirsty spirit waits in our midst for its hour of gratification? Is our civilization so shallow? Is our race so wantonly cruel? Such acts call for condemnation and punishment—for condemnation as a bloody blot on the record of your race and mine, as a cruel affront to a race whose long-suffering, patience and forbearance challenge the admiration and gratitude of the world, and as a shameful dishonor to the name of South Carolina; for punishment as a violation of the laws of the State, and a wanton blow at the peace and happiness of our State. I am glad to testify to the horror which this event has excited among many here who have not been wont to heartily condemn many of the past bloody occurrences at the South. Nothing, however, short of condign and ample punishment can discharge the obligations of society and our State toward the authors of such a causeless and cruel massacre.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

THEY have proposed a Democratic ticket in South Carolina composed of four Generals and three Colonels—and they are all of those "who bore arms for the South." Gen. Butler, the courageous and chivalrous gent'eman who assisted in the late butchery of negro "prisoners," is one of them.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,

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Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

TILDEN is too busy to write his letter of acceptance. It will be several weeks, so says the telegraph, before he can take it up The longer he delays the document the better. If he postpones it until after the election he may include in it words of wisdom based upon actual experiences as a defeated candidate.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has this very suggestive reflection: "More negroes have been murdered in the South by members of the Democratic party within ten years than there have been men murdered by the Indians in the West; but the Democratic party wants the army withdrawn from the South entirely."

AGAIN we remark that it is very strange and very suggestive that when negroes are killed in the South by white desperadoes, the Democratic party, by an irresistible impulse, rushes to the defense of the murderers. Why should a denunciation of the violence necessarily injure the political prospects of the Democracy?—*Indianapolis State Journal.*

HORRIBLE STORY.—Ellen Shelton, colored, was committed to jail for murdering her infant, aged one year, by throwing it into a well on the farm of John Miller, one mile from Westfield, N. J., where the body was found. The child had four arms and three legs, and was thus recognized as the one to which the accused had given birth a year ago. The child had been missing since last September, and the mother said she had sent it to a doctor to have the superfluous limbs amputated. She now denies ever having seen the child. The well has been constantly in use. The people of Westfield are greatly excited over the discovery.

AN important convention of iron-workers will be held in Pittsburgh this week. In this convention the puddlers and boilers will be represented as the Sons of Vulcan, which is the title of their order. The other organizations will be the National Union of Mill Hands, which represents rollers, roughers, catchers and cookers. In addition to these there will be the organizations of heaters and rollers of steel and iron. These three divisions represent all branches of the iron-workers, and this will be the first occasion where they have been consolidated in one convention. The object is to perfect an amalgamation of all branches of the order.

TILDEN, in 1875, published a reply to a criticism which appeared against him in the New York *Times*. The first person (I) is used about 360 times, yet Samuel claims to be a modest man. Recently a reporter of the New York *Herald* called upon him to know when his letter of acceptance may be published. Said the modest Sammy, as published in the *Herald* of July 16th:

"I cannot allow my official duties to accumulate. I never could do that. I am always uneasy until I discharge such duties. And," he continued, after a short pause, "I can assure you that in this position they are neither few nor light. Not just yet. As soon as I can dispatch some of this executive business (pointing to a pile of papers before him) I will devote my first spare moments to that letter of acceptance. I have no doubt the people want to read that document. I know I am apt to be curious in such matters myself. It is right; I approve of it, and I will gratify them at the earliest practical moment."

A dozen "I's" again in a few lines. Truly, Tilden may call himself the "first person" in the Democratic party. Bosh! "I am the bogus Reformer of the age!" would sound about right, coming from Tilden's lips.

Tilden and the Democratic Frauds in New York.

Horace Greeley, who always wrote good English, and to the point, and who always wrote of matters and things whereof he knew, wrote the following trenchant letter to Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, charging him with being an accomplice of Tweed, O'Brien, and Oakey Hall, in the election frauds practiced in the election, or rather counting in of Governor Hoffman, in 1868.

To Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman Democratic State Committee:

I can imagine how a man may shut his eyes to many things which he deems it convenient not to know; but I speak of what you *must* know, however, you may wish or seek to be ignorant of it. * * * * * *

You hold a most responsible position in the councils of a great party.

You could make that party content itself with polling legal votes, if you only would. In our late constitutional convention I tried to erect some fresh barriers against election frauds. Did you? The very little I was able to effect in this direction I shall try to have ratified by the people at the ensuing election. Will you? Mr. Tilden, you cannot escape responsibility by saying with guilty *Macbeth*:

"Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
Those gray locks at me."

For you were at least a passive *accomplice* in the *giant* frauds of last November. Your name was used *without public protest on your part*, in the circulars sowed broad-cast over the State Whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure," that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption have covered these frauds with the mantle of your respectability.

On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply *implicated* in them to-day as though your *name* was Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall. HORACE GREELEY,
New York, October 29th, 1869.

Let Samuel answer the above letter satisfactorely to the public.

A Long Session.

The present is one of the longest sessions in the history of Congress. It is very seldom that a session has been prolonged until July, and then only when public business of great importance was to be transacted. In the present instance there has been nothing to call for a long session, and the Democratic House which is responsible for the present, long delay, has done worse than waste the time, for they have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in idle, useless, investigations, instituted for the sole purpose of making party capital. The amount of defalcations they have discovered will not amount to fifty thousand dollars, while the amount they have spent in their effort to discover these irregularities will amount to ten times that amount. The longest session that was ever held was from December 9, 1849, to September 30, 1850, in which the famous "compromise" measures of 1850 were passed. The second session of the thirty-seventh Congress—the war Congress—lasted from December 2, 1861, to July 17th, 1862, and the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, in which the closing legislation of the war was transacted, lasted from December 4th, 1865, to July 28, 1866. We do not at present see any signs that the present Congress will adjourn before September, and perhaps not before October, which will give it the distinction of having the longest session in our history, as it is now the longest but one. The other three long sessions were necessitated by public interest, which is not the case with the present; and this is the way the Democracy reforms.

IN speaking of Samuel J. Tilden as a friend to laboring men, the Lancaster *Examiner* says:

When Samuel J. Tilden's Michigan Iron Company went into bankruptcy in 1875, it was owing its miners and laborers about $50,000. Just before the event, and after it was seen to be inevitable, several of the honest stockholders wanted to raise the full amount due to the laborers out of their private funds. It was an honest proposition from men who understood the rights and needs of the men on whose labor they had profited. All the stockholders agreed, save one who refused, and consequently the workmen did not get their pay, and have not received it. It would have cost that man about $1,300 to have paid his proportion of this honorable assessment. It was an honest debt, but he was in New York and he knew the poor workmen could not sue for their rights, for they had no money. He had—it is said—about $7,000,000, and what did he care for the sufferings and privations of a few working men away up in the woods of Michigan, who needed every dollar they honestly earned? That man was Samuel J. Tilden, the Wall street candidate for President of the United States, who now has the sublime impudence to claim to be the friend and benefactor of the laboring men of the nation.

SUNSET COX, in the debate on Tuesday in the House, impertinently asked General Sickles who vouched for him, when the old Union soldier replied: "Thirteen thousand majority of the voters of my district in my native State of South Carolina." Cox was silent. It was no credit to him that he attempted to browbeat a fellow-member on account of his color.

CASH admissions to the Centennial last Thursday, 24,857. The cool weather has had the effect of increasing the number of paying visitors, and from now until the close of the exhibition it is expected the attendance each day will be large.

Condensed News.

Is General Crook still alive?

The Sultan of Turkey is dying.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 112⅞.

Ex-Queen Isabella has arrived at San Sebastian.

Fishing in the lakes is better this season than for many years.

Tilden's letter of acceptance as a literary composition is scarcely equal to Hayes'.

An Ohio judge has written a book to show that crime originates in parental neglect.

The tradesmen's industrial institute of Pittsburgh, opens its exhibition on the 16th of August.

The cool weather will continue until the moon, which is now in its first quarter, changes.

A chart of the moon, six feet in diameter, is soon to be issued in lithograph in Berlin.

Centennial travel, which languished during the recent heated term, has now revived.

Mules and asses will be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition from September 1st to 14th. Going?

A single firm in South Abington, Massachusetts, turns out 1,200,000,000 eyelets for shoes annually.

A Long Branch woman wears the golden collar of her terrier dog as a bracelet. She loved that puppy.

Some one suggests that perhaps Tilden's letter of acceptance has gone to the dead letter office. Who knows?

Three hundred Cuban insurgents entered and fired Santa Clara, Cuba, last week, but were repulsed by Spanish troops.

The project of building a tunnel under the Hudson river is being prosecuted with an earnestness that promises a completion of it at no distant day.

The quality of Mersey is not strained. A century ago the river of that name, in England, afforded not less than sixty varities of fish; now it affords none.

According to a report compiled by the Oil City "Derrick," the total number of iron tanks in the oil regions is 484, with a total capacity of 6,277,739 barrels.

A Judge of the Superior Court in New York city has granted an injunction on the application of an aggrieved party against the use of an annoying steam whistle.

Will engineers ever come to appreciate the fact that every locomotive, or tug, or steamer carries the means of lighting itself far better and more cheaply than by any lamp?

The manufacture of menhaden oil has become of late a feature of business in New England. The fish from which the oil is extracted are caught in great numbers all along the cost.

There is great excitement at the seat of war among the Christians, on account of a proclamation by Dervish Pasha, Turkish commander in Bosnia, prohibiting quarter to Christians.

Vienna intelligence asserts that Turkey and Austria favor the pretender, Karageorgeulitch. It is predicted that if Prince Milan returns to Belgrade vanquished, he will be dethroned.

A French doctor asserts that one-half of the so-called drowned persons are buried alive, and that they may be brought to life by proper treatment after having been several hours under water.

Advices from Sclavonic sources confirm the intelligence of the complete defeat of the Turks on the 28th inst., near Urbiza. The Montenegrins captured 800 prisoners, besides Osman Pasha, five guns and several flags. The Turks attacked the Montenegrins at Kutashi, but were repulsed. Selim Pasha was wounded.

A fire in Milbury, Mass., Saturday, destroyed property amounting to $160,000; insurance, $90,000. The fire started in the picker room of Mowry Lepham's woolen mill, and extending to the main mill entirely consumed it, with adjoining buildings and two large boarding houses.

Special telegrams give the details of the massacre by the Turks in Bosnia. Three hundred Christians were tortured and drowned in the villages of Pervan and Timar. Twelve women were cut to pieces at Pavics. Sixty children were stoned to death at Rathlovo. One hundred and eighty girls were violated and murdered at Sokolovo.

IF the *Democratic Watchman* is ever ready to abuse and libel the character of individuals and candidates for public place, just because it gets mad, and without any regard to the truth of the charges it makes, and does this, as it frankly confesses in its apology of last week, against Democrats, what must be the character and falsity of its charges and abuse against Republicans and the Republican party, against whom and which it entertains the biggest kind of a mad?

So we advise its readers to accept the statements of the "Watchman" made against Republicans and their party with very great allowance, because being mad at them, it has no regard for the truth, as it admits, and therefore what it states when mad can not be true.

Our Washington Letter.

Figures will not Lie—The Washington Monument—Wheeler's Letter of Acceptance—The More They Learn, the More the People Like Them—Ethan Allen's Letter—New York in Comparison with Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 31, '76.
EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Senator Boutwell, on Saturday last, in a speech delivered in the Senate, completely exploded the oft repeated charge made by Democrats that, since the Republican party came into power, the expenses of administering the government had been largely increased.

He showed, from a table prepared by Assistant Secretary Conant, that in 1850 the general expenses were $1.76 per capita; in 1860 they were $1.95 per capita, and in 1875, based upon a population of forty-three millions, the expenses were but $1.60 per capita.

The expenses of 1875 were reduced by deducting from the gross amount the expenses incidental to the war of the rebellion, deducting the gold premium and the apparent expenses, such as receiving for an individual and paying out the same.

When these expenses are correctly analyzed, the falsity of the charge of extravagance, by a Republican administration of the government, is fully shown. The Democracy ask that the administration of national affairs be committed to them, solely on the ground that they will curtail expenses, when it is proven from record that, in the years they were in power, the per capita expenses proper were greater than they have been during Republican administrations. What good reason can there be for a compliance with their demand? We take it that the honest voters of this country will tell them "nay" in November next.

It is gratifying to know that, after so many years of talk and unavailing effort, Congress shows signs of responding to the well-known wish of the nation, by making a liberal appropriation for furnishing the Washington monument in this city.

On Saturday the Senate passed the bill appropriating $100,000 to complete the work. Different views were expressed by Senators as to the architectural plan to be followed, some advocating the substitution of a monumental arch for the straight spire originally adopted. The latter was finally agreed upon, so we may now expect not only the final passage of a law appropriating the money, but the speedy finishing of the work and the wiping out of the nation's disgrace.

The manly letter of the Republican nominee for Vice-President will repay persual and re-persual. We are pleased to find it in all the Republican papers of the country, and commented on at length.

The Republican candidate stands squarely upon the Cincinnati platform, adopts its sound political doctrines, and pledges unwavering adherence to the principles enunciated in it.

The people of this country now look upon the election of a Vice-President with more interest than they did prior to 1840. The succession of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson to the Presidency, by which those who elected them were so woefully deceived, admonished the Republican Convention, at Cincinnati, of the wisdom of providing against the possible contingency of another succession. Hence the wise action of placing in nomination a candidate for Vice-President of known political integrity. They had the proofs of that integrity in the record of William A. Wheeler. The Republicans are re-assured of it in his admirable letter of acceptance.

Seldom have candidates been presented to the American people for their suffrages, in whose records something objectionable has not been found. The efforts to discover blots upon the escutcheons of the Cincinnati nominees have all been unavailing. Friend and foe alike concede purity of character and unblemished antecedents to Hayes and Wheeler. This consideration is encouraging, and gives bright hope for success in their triumphant election.

In their respective letters of acceptance the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President are in entire harmony. There is no discord or clashing, but each avows the same political views, and firm adhesion to the same political faith.

In contrast with the foregoing, look at the political records of Tilden and Hendricks. On any questions of vital importance they entertain political doctrines as wide apart as the poles. On the financial theory they are the antipodes of each other. This being the fact, how stultifying is it to call upon an intelligent people to cast their votes, at one and the same time, for candidates avowing views of public policy so inconsistent with each other.

The letter of Hon. Ethan Allen, chairman of the "Liberal Republican" party, leaves but two contesting parties, and his action is heartily approved by the press of that faction. Tilden and repudiation are ignored by all honest men, as shown by Allen's hearty endorsement of Hayes and Wheeler. He refers to the letters of these gentlemen as compared to the cowardly silence of Tilden and Hendricks, and says that as honorable men there was no choice left. This gives the Republican party a solid front, and as compared to the red head-light of Tilden, signifying danger; or the black one of Hendricks signifying procrastination and repudiation, honorable men will not be slow to decide. Add to this eight month's silence on the only topic of importance to the nation, that of finance, and the stupidity and imbecility of the dough-face rebel Democracy becomes startingly apparent. Thousands of operatives hungry for labor, the remedy in the hands of those controling the House, and eight months frittered away, according to the Democratic Baltimore *Gazette*, in "compiling campaign documents, that will become useless if not soon put to use."

After all that has been published, relative to the great extravagance of the late board of Public Works, it is interesting to read that New York, under Tilden's management, "is the most unhealthy and dirty city in the world." The death rate for the week ending July 8th, was 47.65; in Boston, only 24.63; St. Louis, 26.95; Charleston, S. C., 26.55. In twenty-five days in New York city over 2,000 children, under five years of age, have been buried. The hundreds of visitors from all parts of the country, who are crowding our hotels, have but one expression for our beautiful avenues, broad streets, and miles of concreted street-ways, magnificent parks, perfect supply of water, fire and police departments, and that is, that instead of central national slave-pen, rows of gambling houses, and dusty "magnificent distances," the American now can point to one of the most beautiful and healthy cities in the world, where all men are in fact "free and equal," and where morality, education and cleanliness go hand in hand. It was not begun or completed by the men that opened the rebellion, and we doubt if the people are inclined to trust them with it.

LIFE.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon co., N. J.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly, JAS. O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in th list of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst form of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all forms of glandular swellings.

The Influence Of Character.

We have seen that it was by his life that our Savior, when on earth, made his way to the hearts of men. And of those to whom Christ entrusted his religion when he left the world, St. Paul applies what David so beautifully says of the orbs of heaven, that there was no speech—no language—their voice was not heard: but their sound was gone out to all the earth, and their instructions to the end of the worl. This must mean that they chiefly relied on the silent influence of character. Men saw their lives and pronounced them good. They saw that it would be well if others were like them. And thus, by what they were, as much as by what they said and did, they gained for their religion a welcome, and sent it forth triumphant and rejoicing, to regenerate and save the world. And do we not find in ourselves, if ever we look searchingly into ourselves, that the persons whose influence has done most to give us what measure of faithfulness we possess, have been, not men of talent, not men of energy, —by them we have been struck and moved for a time,—but those who have done most in forming us, have been people, perhaps the most unpretending in the world, having character, having a well-developed moral and spiritual nature, not excessive in any part, nor deficient in any part; they do well, and their memories after them dwell quiet images of the beauty of holiness in the minds and hearts of those around them, inspiring the taste for excelence and enabling them to understand its power.

"Betting is the end of a fool's argument," says a wise proverb. The sham reform journals are reporting bets that Tilden will carry New York,

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIER.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
4-16-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

Miscellaneous Cards.

BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Front St., Philadelphia. 8-13-1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Bellefonte and County.

——The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in their rooms on next Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock. All are invited.

——Stare-Every-Woman-in-the-Face, a young brave who loafs around the streets of Bellefonte, has not yet left for the summer. He belongs to the Id-i-ot-ic tribe.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS" FOR BOYS—Will begin its next regular session on Wednesday, Sep. 6, in the new Academy building, at Bellefonte. The principal will be assisted by Mr. Wm. H. Woolverton, a graduate of high standing at Princeton College, and who comes to us highly recommended. Boys will be thoroughly prepared for college, for the scientific schools, or for a business life. For particulars address,

REV. J. P. HUGHES.

——The Central Hotel, opposite the railroad depot at Milesburg, has been repainted and fitted up in neat style, and our friend, Mr. Julius Seigworth, the popular landlord, has now one of the finest and best kept hotels in that section. We advise our readers when they go to Milesburg to give the Central a call. Mr. O. C. Galbraith is the gentleman who done the work, and the manner in which it was executed shows him to be a skilled workman.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—If you have a daughter to educate and desire a really first-class school, read the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Female College. The buildings are large, beautiful and fitted and furnished in excellent style. There are eight departments and twenty-six teachers. The accommodations and faculty are first-class, while the charges are claimed to be less than any equally good school in the United States. The fall term will open September 7th. Send to the President, Rev. J. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. for a catalogue.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—This school will open on Monday, Sep. 4th, in the North wing of the Academy, at Bellefonte. Teachers of the highest order of talents and attainments in their profession will be provided, under whose efficient management, together with the Principal, will be furnished at a moderate expense. Excellent and special advantages for the thorough and finished, practical and ornamental education of our girls and young ladies. A liberal patronage is desired. For particulars address, REV. J. P. HUGHES.

ANOTHER FIRE AT PHILIPSBURG—LOSS ABOUT $1,200.—We copy from the *Journal* of that place:

"The alarm of fire was again sounded on our streets on Wednesday evening, and caused quite an excitement among our citizens. Men, women and children rushed in every direction towards the scene, which was A. Atherton's barn, at the upper end of Presqueisle street. By the time the people from the lower part of town arrived at the scene of action the flames had the barn in full sway and power, and efforts were only made to save the house and furniture, as it was thought to be in imminent danger. Plenty of water was handy, and with determined fighting the house was saved. Mr. Atherton loses all that was in the barn in the way of feed, farming implements, etc., besides three fine hogs, and a lot of chickens and turkeys. The supposition is that the incendiary's torch has again been applied, which is more than probable. The loss is about $1200, as there was no insurance on the barn. The house was somewhat damaged by the flames, as was also the furniture in taking it from the building. Mr. Atherton is to be congratulated that it was no worse.

THE Jews of this country and throughout the world last Sunday commemorated and mourned for the fall of Jerusalem, which was destroyed by the Romans under Titus, after a long and vigorous siege, in the year 70 of the Christian era. The temple was burned; the principal towers were demolished; the dwellings were torn down; the walls were leveled; and Mount Moriah was literally ploughed over. The struggle had been one of extreme fury on both sides, and when at last the Romans triumphed, they spared neither age nor sex. According to Josephus, 1,100,000 Jews perished during the siege, and 97,000 were carried into captivity; but a critical examination of his statements shows that they were exaggerated. The dispersion of the Jews that followed the event is one of the remarkable facts of history and the results of the dispersion have since then been felt, and still are felt all over the world.

——Many of our citizens will no doubt remember an insane woman who was in town on the Fourth of July, claiming a good deal attention from our police, although perfectly harmless. Many persons who saw her at that time, expressed sympathy for her, in her affliction, and many inquiries were made as to whether she had no friends, and how she was brought to such a demented condition, some said it was a case of misplaced affection, which was true. Her name is Angelline Fleck, some three years ago she resided in the West and there met a man who won her affections, only to toy with them for a while, and cast her aside. This worked upon her mind, untill her reason was dethroned. She then came to this county with thoughts of "her Birdy," as she expressed herself, continually upon her mind. She was constantly searching for her lost love. At last she professed to have found him in the person of one of our Centre county boys. After this no pursuasion could keep her away from this new object of her affections. If possible she would follow him every where he went, and even break into his house to get to him. It has finally been thought best by her friends to send her to Danville Asylum, and the proper steps have been taken, she will be removed to her new quarters this week. We hope the poor girl may have the light of reason restored to her.

READING NOTICES.

From Roswell Kinney, M. D., of Mansville, New York.

"I do not hesitate to say that the Peruvian Syrup has claims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any medicine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it with great success for dyspepsia and epilepsy."

MURDER WILL OUT.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sales have become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, etc., cannot take three doses without relief. Go to your druggists, J. Zeller & Son or F. Potts Green, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. v8n2eowtf

Centennial Visitors.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this paper to procure hotel accommodations for all of their readers who may visit Philadelphia. We advise all who are coming to engage rooms, &c., in advance, for in August, September and October, the rush will be so great that accommodations will be difficult to obtain. We make no charge for our trouble. Hotel rates are from $2 to $3 per day, and the accommodations good. We make no arrangements with lodging or boarding house agencies, as they so far have charged hotel rates with none of the hotel advantages, and giving but two meals per day, instead of three. Parties getting up excursions can make arrangements through us, and also obtain their own accommodations free. Save time, money and trouble by making arrangements in advance. We refer to the publishers of this paper. A list of hotel rates charged will be sent to any address. Address, J. WEAVER & CO.,
1313 Market Street,
30-3m. Philadelphia, Pa.

From a Physician.

HYDE PARK, Vt., Feb. 7, 1876.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

Gents—You may perhaps remember that I wrote you several weeks ago in regard to the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP for my wife, who was suffering from general debility, the sequence of typhoid dysentery. I had tried the most noted physicians in this State, and also in Canada, without success. At your recommendation she commenced the use of the Syrup, the first four bottles making but little impression, but while taking the fifth she began to improve rapidly, and now, after using six of the dollar bottles, she has regained her strength, and is able to do most of the work about the house, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in praise of the Peruvian Syrup. I have prescribed it to several of my patients, and have procured the sale of several dozen of it here. You can make any use of this letter you see fit.

Yours very truly,
H. D. BELDEN, M. D.

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST
IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,
And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!
S. & A. LOEB.

Female College.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
—AND—
PITTSBURGH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

In Buildings, Faculty, Patronage, and all the facilities for acquiring a thorough, solid and ornamental education, one of the leading Schools in the United States.

TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS.

Charges less than any School affording equal advantages and accommodations

Send to the President, REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., for a catalogue. Fall term commences September 7. 30-4w

FALL AND WINTER OF
1876 & 1877
PRICE LIST.

SUITS READY MADE, as low as	$10 00
do CUSTOM MADE, do do	20 00
OVERCOATS, ready made	7 00
OVERCOATS, custom made,	20 00
PANTS, from	$3 50 to 7 00

We are better prepared now THAN EVER BEFORE to manufacture Clothing at the

Lowest Prices & Shortest Notice.

Our Stock is complete in all the various and beautiful shades of CHINCHILLA & BEAVER

OVERCOATS,
SUITINGS, ETC, ETC.

The best selected stock of FINE

Ready Made Clothing

always on hand, at prices much below the common garments sold elsewhere.

The largest stock of

HATS, CAPS, & SHIRTS

in the county. Hats Wholesale and Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Farmers accommodated in

Trade for Grain

of All Kinds, at the Highest Market Price.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Merchant Tailors & Clothiers,
v8-4-1y NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.

Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
CUNNINGHAM & HILL,
MANUFACTURERS, 30-3m
NO. 204 CHURCH STREET, PHILA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county to make distribution of the balance in hands of administrators of the estate of John Leathers, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. O. Furst, Esq., in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
v8n3013 E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 51otf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 51otf

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Robb, late of Walker township, deceased.

By virtue of an order of sale, issuing out of the Orphans Court of Centre county, the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, will expose to public sale, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876,

on the premises, the real estate of the said decedent, described as follows, to-wit: All the one undivided half interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, beginning at stones, thence by lands of M. Shaffer, north 25 degrees, west 55 perches to a post; thence north 45¾ degrees, east 25 8-10 perches to a post; thence south 43¾ degrees, east 19 3-10 perches to a post; thence 45¾ degrees, east 2 6-10 perches to a post; thence south 45 degrees, east 1 perch to a post; thence south 44 degrees, west 3 perches to a post; thence south 20 degrees, east 50 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 71 degrees, west 24¾ perches to the place of beginning, containing Ten Acres and Forty-Eight Perches. Said premises has erected thereon a fine two-story Hotel Building and is known as the "Nittany Hall" property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance thereof to be paid on confirmation of sale. W. W. ROGERS,
25-4t Administrator.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 30, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$340,055 47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	15,420 54
" " other National Banks	1,664 39
" " State Banks and Bankers	14,999 86
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,929 28
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	63 46
Checks and other Cash Items	8,643 80
Bills of other National Banks	4,230 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	348 43
Legal Tender Notes	30,100 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,499 50
Silver coin	500 00
	$574,345 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Other undivided profits	4,102 89
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	78,381 05
Time Certificates of Deposit	213,006 45
Due to other National Banks	36,678 59
" State Banks and Bankers	2,256 70
	$574,345 68

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of July, 1876.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY, } DIRECTORS.
WM. P. HUMES,
28-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Geo E. Wasson, late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
*25-6t LUTHER WASSON, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Beatty, deceased, late of Marion township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. C. BEATTY, Admr.
Walker P. O., June 20, 1876. 25-6t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE. On

Saturday, August 12, 1876,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of William Armagast, near Peter Ruble's mill, in Potter township, I will expose at public sale a general stock of Merchandise, consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, Etc., with Store Fixtures, being the property that came into my hands as assignee of said William Armagast, JOHN G. LOVE,
29-3t Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of James M Thompson, late of Potter's Mills, Pa., deceased having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to decedent are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against his estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN J. THOMPSON, Admr.
Lemont, Pa., July 24, 1876. 29-6t

A CHOICE FARM, AND HOUSE AND LOT for sale. Will be exposed to public sale, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1876, the following described property, at the late residence of John Emmert, deceased, situated in Harris Township, Centre county, Pa: One farm containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less. The above named farm is bounded by lands of B. Beverhart, deceased, James Glenn, McFarland, Dr. Henderson, deceased, and others. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm within thirty yards of the barn; also a well of never failing water at the house, with good pump in it; also a large frame dwelling house, two stories high, almost new; a frame bank barn forty-five by eighty feet; and all other necessary out-buildings. The farm is one of the best producing farms for all kinds of grain in the community; all limestone land. Also large orchard of choice apples.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz, who lives on the farm.

Also one house and lot situated in Boalsburg, Harris township, Centre county, Pa. The house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary out-buildings; also a good stable and a never failing well of water, with good pump in the lot; is well set with choice fruit trees of various kinds.

Also two acres and 132 perches of excellent land near the German Reform Church, in Boalsburg, within two squares of above named house. JOSIAH NEFF,
30-4t Executor of J. Emmert dec'd.

ATTENTION, AGENTS!

The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Co., desires to secure an active and energetic man to act as district agent in Centre county. Terms liberal. Here is an opportunity for some wide-awake, reliable man to secure a good contract and a paying business. For further particulars, terms, &c. Call on or address,
F. C. PERCIVAL,
30-3t. 424 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

St. Cloud Hotel.
Arch St., between 7th and 8th.
The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.
Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.
G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r.
18n39 1m.

Dauchy & Co.

25 FANCY CARDS, 11 styles, with name, 10cts. Agents wanted. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y. 30-4t

Agents We have in press a new campaign book by a college Pres. L. L. D. Big pay. 20 cents will secure outfit and territory. E. E. TREAT, Pub. 805 Broadway, N. Y. 30-4t

Agents If you want the best selling article in the world, and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDE & CO., 767, Broadway, N. Y. 30-4t

GOV. HAYES His Life and PUBLIC SERVICES. Complete and reliable. Endorsed from official sources. RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS. Secure terr tory at once. For circulars and terms address, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 26-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

Fire Department.

Companies in want of equipment and supplies should deal direct with the manufacturer. Hats, Caps, Belts, Shirts, etc. The cheapest house in the business. Catalogues free. At the old firm of ANDERSON & JONES,
30-4t 199 Grand Street, N. Y.

WATERS' PIANOS.

Grand, Square and UPRIGHT ARE THE BEST MADE; the Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Unsurpassed. WATERS' ORGANS, CONCERTO, NEW ORCHESTRAL, VESPER, CHAPEL, CLARIONA, ORCHESTRIAN CHIMES, and CENTENNIAL CONCERTO CHIMES, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The CONCERTO STOP is a fine imitation of the human voice. The ORCHESTRION and CENTENNIAL ORGANS have two and one half Octaves of Bells tuned in perfect harmony with the reeds, and in Allegro passages, their effect is magical and electrifying. Warranted for SIX YEARS.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for Cash. Monthly Installments received. A Liberal Discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.

Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Pianos and Organs at GREAT BARGAINS. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York Manufacturers and Dealers.

General Agents for B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO., New Haven, Ct., and SOLE and EXCLUSIVE Agents for the sale of their Organs in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. 30-4t.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the New Book TELL IT ALL
THOUSANDS of Canvassers have answered our call to sell this famous new book, and yet we want 5,000 more. It is the *True Story of a "Woman's Life in Mormonism."* Introduction by Mrs. H. B. STOWE. 60,000 copies have been sold, and it outsells all other books *three to one!* Ministers say—"God speed it!" 200,000 readers say "It is splendid!" Thousands are waiting for it; Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. $30 OUTFIT FREE to all. Large pamphlets, with EXTRA terms, free. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn. 25-4t

Men are earning $40 to $120 per week! selling
OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS RESOURCES.
Complete in the Thrilling History of 100 eventful years; also of the great "EXHIBITION,"—grand in description of our Mighty Resources in Agriculture, Commerce, Minerals, Manufactures, Natural wonders, Curiosities, etc., all richly illustrated. A "Century" MAP and "BIRD'S EYE VIEW" Free. Sells marvelously fast. 1,000 more agents wanted quickly for this and our standard "Life of Livingstone." 50,000 already sold; also new Bible, 2,000 illust. Has no equal. For Extra Terms write to HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Phila. 27-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL HISTORY
It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 6 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 25-6t

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY
Sold by druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
v8n16-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, Our
WESTERN BORDER.
A complete and graphic history of American pioneer life 100 YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White Foes. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and boys, Indian Warpaths, Camp life, and Sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & Co., Phila. Pa. 25-4w

WOOD PUMPS
Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Graiten Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, oil and box tubes, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the 1st Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms. C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila. 24-8t

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP
Is used by 1000 Philadelphia families. It is a chemically pure toilet soap; makes the skin soft, smooth, clear, pure, white and healthy; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Dandruff, and all irritation of the skin.
Price, 25 Cents; by Mail, 35 Cents a Box. Three Cakes, 60 Cents; by Mail, 75 Cents.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
Dr. Van Dyke, 1321 Green St., Phila.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "DUST AND FOAM, Or, Journey Toward the Setting Sun." A most fascinating record of sight-seeing on four continents, and dangerous experiences with people of various races. By Hoss Brothers. An elegant octavo volume of over 450 pages, beautifully illustrated with over 250 engravings. Send at once for circulars and territory.
M. J. HOWLAND,
v3n16 4t 723 Sansom street, Phila.

Agents For best chance in the world to coin money address U. S. SAFETY POCKET CO., Newark, New Jersey. 31-6w

MIND READING, PHYSIOGNOMY, FASCINATION, Soul-Charming, Mesmerism and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly; 400 pages; by mail, 50 cts. Hunt & Co. 139 S. 7th St., Phila., Pa. 23-6w

$20 GROCERIES FREE

Kunkle's Wine of Iron.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision dots, or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as 'good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 255 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggist and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing seat, pin or stomach worms, call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if tape worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed.
18n39 1m.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Agricultural.

The Importance of Educating Horses.

Notwithstanding much has been said and written on the subject of breaking colts and handling vicious horses, and such men as Rarey, Williams, Magner and others have been all over the country and demonstrated to all the superiority of science and skill in handling horses, over the old method of pounding and whipping them—still there are a great many who yet stick to the old custom of forcing them into submission by kicks and blows, and who think that all that is necessary to enable a man to break a colt well is to have plenty of courage, strength and a loud voice; and when they commence to break a colt hitch him up and try to drive him before he is accustomed to the feeling of the harness, or knows anything about the use of the bit or rein; and if he does not move right off, before he has been taught to go, he is whipped; if he does not mind the rein, the lash is laid on; if he stumbles on rough ground, he is "whaled;" if he whoas too soon when told to whoa, he is kicked, and if he resents this cruel treatment the above is repeated. The consequence of such improper management is frequently some kind of a scrape, in which the colt is taught his first lession in kicking or balking, or perhaps he runs away and receives a scare which it will take years to get over. On the other hand, should the colt, as is sometimes the case, prove to be very tractable and not make any resistance, his owner, after driving him a few times and getting him so he can drive him and not get upset, will call him "broke," when he is, in reality, not half drivable; and so, not being taught, he never learns anything more, only what he learns from ordinary driving. This manner of handling colts accounts for the many badly kicking and restive horses we have, and also for the vast number of awkward, unhandy and stupid brutes which we see driven every day. Now, although most any man can break a colt after a fashion, there are but few competent to educate a colt as he should be. A man to successfully handle and educate horses and colts, should in the first place be a natural horseman, and be possessed of that peculiar knack without which no one can be a first class tamer, in the second place he should have an unlimited stock of patience, and be able to control himself on all occasions; for a man that cannot control himself cannot control a horse. Besides, a man, should be posted in his business, and be familiar with all the different systems of horse training, as taught by the most successful horse trainers. He should also be a man possessed of a kind heart, capable of inspiring confidence in the animal he is handling.

Now if there was in every town a man with these requisites, and he should break all of the colts raised in his town, the useful qualities of the horses of the country would be greatly increased, and there would not be so many accounts in the papers of broken ribs and bruised heads, caused by horses running or kicking. I hope the day will soon come when every one shall realize the importance of a more thorough system of educating horses, and when schools shall be established all over the land for instructing competent men to educate and handle horses; when such horses as now require a strong man to drive and control them, shall be rendered kind and docile, and be driven with safety and pleasure, and even without bit or rein; when competent veterinary surgeons shall take the place of our country "hoss doctors," and the many diseases to which horse flesh is heir shall receive the attention which they deserve; when the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall be enforced in every instance of its violation, and the offenders punished as they deserve.

When these things are realized, and not before will man's best friend and most faithful servant, the horse, receive that treatment to which his services entitle him, and instead of being overworked, starved and beaten by some, and used as a means of gambling and cheating by others, he shall by proper care and attention, together with judicious breeding, and especially by a thorough education, be made one of the greatest blessings ever given by the Creator for the benefit of man. A. T. MAPIM.

The Fruit Prospects.

Crops that are Ripe, and Crops to Come.

The fruit trade this year has been extremely brisk, not only in foreign, but in domestic fruits. Of the former the lemon is by far the most important. Of this fruit the shipments have been sufficient to supply the demand, although at times there has been a scarcity, entailing higher prices. In oranges the trade has been brisk, without change from the ordinary prices, except as to Florida orange. This fruit, under careful cultivation, is being developed to the greatest extent, and is probably the best orange sold in Northern cities. It sells at $7.50 per hundred, and at the street stands at ten cents apiece. In domestic fruits trade has scarcely opened. A few peaches from the Southern States, and those known as the Early Beatrice of Delaware, have been received, but they are small and are mostly sold by hucksters. The apples thus far received are green, and come mostly from Maryland. Pears have appeared, but they are small and green and have small sale. Good pears and good apples may be looked for in this market in about two weeks. The peaches that have appeared up to this time, with the exception of a few baskets from Delaware, are from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. They are small, unripe, unhealthy and unpalatable. The first of the Delaware crop is not expected until next week. Most of the peaches thus far received have come from the far South, and the same may be said of the plums. In a week or two the finest plums in the country will flow into this city from New York State. Green apples are arriving daily from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, but their only sale is among hucksters. It will be several weeks before apples fit to eat will be on sale in the markets. —[Phila. Times.

Choose—Health or Sickness.

Those who desire and appreciate health should be as willing to make some effort to secure it as they do to obtain the other good things which increase the pleasure of life. Pure water is essentially necessary to good health.

All wells, cisterns and springs should be thoroughly cleaned in the early Spring or in the Autumn. The usual method of placing a large stone on the top of the cistern is injurious to the water, unless an aperture is left in the stone and fitted with a wooden cover. The air should not be wholly excluded from the cistern, else moldy conditions will predominate—although perhaps not apparent—and the water will not be wholesome, and in it sometimes there may be found various kinds of insects and reptiles.

Water is the natural drink of all living creatures, and it serves several important purposes in the animal economy—firstly, it repairs the loss of the aqueous part of the blood caused by evaboration, and the action of the secreting and inhaling organs; secondly, it is a solvent of various elementary substances, and therefore assists the stomach in digestion, though, if taken in very large quantities, it may have an opposite effect by diluting the gastric juice; thirdly, it is a nutritive agent—that is, it assists in the formation of the solid parts of the body.

Difference in the Quality of Eggs.

The *Journal of Agriculture* says, though most farmers keep fowls and raise their own eggs, there are many who have not learned the difference there is in the richness and flavor of eggs produced by well fed hens, and those from birds that have been half starved through our winters. There will be some difference in the size, but far more in the quality. The yolk of one would be large, fine colored and of good substance, and the albumen, or white, clear and pure; while the contents of the other will be watery and meagre, as in the parent fowl, to properly carry out and complete the work nature had sketched. In order, therefore, to have good eggs, the fowls should be well fed, and also provided, during the months they are unable to come to the ground, with a box containing an abundance of fine gravel, that they may be able to grind and prepare their food for digestion. Of eggs, those from the domestic hen are decidedly the best, but those of ducks and geese may be used for some of the purposes of domestic cookery.

Household Receipts.

BIRDSNEST PUDDING.—Pare about a dozen sweet or sour apples, as preferred, core them with an apple corer, or by driving through them the tube of a funnel, set them as close as they can stand in a deep pudding-dish, fill the cores with sugar, pour in a little sugar, and bake soft. Make custard of a scant quart of milk, five eggs, sugar, a little salt, and ½ teaspoon of vanilla. Fill up the apples again with sugar; pour over the custard and bake quickly.

A GOOD APPLE TART.—Always stew the apples before putting them in pastry. For this tart, make a pie without a bottom crust and bake. Take off the crust and lay it wrong side up on a plate; put the contents of the pie on top; put on a little sugar, pour in a little cream, and grate nutmeg over.

CREAM ICE.—Express the juice of six oranges; strain, and add a quart of cold water; make it very sweet; beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth; pour the whole into a "freezer" properly prepared, and freeze immediately before it is wanted.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Three ounces white wine vinegar; three ounces lemon juice; one-half pint white brandy. Rub this liquid on the hands frequently, especially after washing with soap.

CRACKER MINCE PIES.—Take three large crackers; one cup of vinegar; one cup of molasses; two cups of sugar; a piece of butter the size of an egg; raisins and spice to your taste. This will make three pies.

MOTHER'S COOKIES.—One and one-half cup of white sugar; the whites of two eggs; one cup of thick sour cream; one-half teaspoon salaratus; nutmeg or spice to your taste.

LEMON PIE.—One lemon sliced fine; one egg; one cup of sugar; one-half cup of water; one table spoonful of flour.

STEAMED PUDDING.—Take two cups of sour milk; one-half cup of sour cream; one-half cup of sugar or molasses; one cup of raisins (or dried berries); one teaspoonful of salaratus; spice to your taste, and a little salt; stir in flour until it is as thick as common gingerbread; steam one hour and a half. To be eaten with sour sauce or sweetened cream.

SNOW BALLS.—One cup of sugar; two eggs; four table spoonfulls of milk; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; one of soda, mix them hard enough to roll out; cut with a small cake cutter, and fry in hot lard; then dip them in the white of an egg, then roll in powdered loaf sugar till white.

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28-4t

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v3n34-1y

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For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

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GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day

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On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

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Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
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Snow Shoe City	8.20	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

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STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
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Bellefonte	10.30	5 12
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Centennial Hotel Directory.

CENTENNIAL Hotel Directory

OF

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Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do so they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

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A single room and single bed, $1 per day.
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Directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for large parties. Terms—ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. Comfort, economy, and reasonable charges.

27-4t W. H. BAKER & CO., Phila.

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Col. WATSON, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

1776. 1876.

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ITS ATTRACTIONS—Capacity, 1,000 guests; 360 feet long by 140 feet wide; 3 stories high; built and furnished by Baltimoreans. Private parlors, en suite, etc. Special rates for parties, Associations, etc. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken in the hotel. All charges moderate and accommodations first-class. It is within four blocks of the main entrance of the grand Centennial Exhibition, the most desirable location of any Centennial Hotel. The entire house is surrounded by a magnificent grove of maple trees, of thirty years growth, making it the coolest hotel in Philadelphia. The furniture and equipment of the entire establishment are of the most liberal character, and during the season a first-class orchestra will furnish music for the entertainment of the guests. Market street line city cars pass the door. 27-3m

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Political.

Tweed and Tilden.

Some Interesting Facts.

The relations of Mr. Tilden to the Tweed-Tammany business may be very briefly and conclusively indicated. The simple statement of decisive facts in their chronological order settles the matter. Mark these points:

I. Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1866 down through '67, '68, '69, '70 and 1871, the very hey-day of Tweed-Tammany thievery, and during all that time he never, by word or act, did anything to check or oppose this rascality. As Chairman of the Committee, he could not be ignorant of it, he if was not in actual complicity; yet he raised no arm to stop it.

II. As the Chairman of the State Committee he received and acknowledged the money of Tweed for political purpcses, when he knew it was stolen from the public treasury; and in 1868 his name was associated with that of Tweed in the flagitious scheme to cheat the people of their rights and their chosen officers by gigantic fraud upon the ballot-box. He sent out the famous circular which asked the Democrats of the interior to telegraph immediately on the close of the polls the probable vote in their localities in order that Tweed might know how much he would have to count up in New York to overcome it.

III. Though thus prominent in public affairs, he did not oppose any of the infamous legislative measures of 1870 and 1871, under which the most stupendous robberies of the Tweed-Tammany Ring were perpetrated. We say exactly what we mean. He did oppose the charter, but that was not the foundation of the robberies at all. The robberies were committed under the Board-of-Audit bill, the tax levies, and similar measures, and we challenge the production of a word from Tilden against any of them. During these same years of 1870 and '71, he stood side by side with Tweed in the State Conventions, and neither said nor did anything in opposition to his interests.

IV. The great explosion against Tweed and his confederates occurred through the publication of the *Times'* figures in July, '71. Long before that time Tweed's immense thefts were known to every intelligent politician, and if Mr. Tilden had been an honest "reformer," he should then have resisted them. But even if there had been any possibility of excuse for inaction before, there certainly was none after the *Times* exposure. That gave crushing proof; it fixed the brand of thievery so that every man could see it; it sealed the doom of the Ring. From that moment Tweed's overthrow was inevitable. Yet still Mr. Tilden was silent. He had not lifted a finger to strike at Tweed, and he did not even then.

V. The great meeting of the citizens of New York against the Ring was held September 4, 1871. It was called out by the startling exposure of the Ring's colossal robberies. It was irrespective of party. It was the meeting where was appointed the famous Committee of Seventy, which organized the campaign for the overthrow of the Ring. Every prominent citizen of New York of either party who was allied to the cause of good government participated. Mr. Tilden was asked to take a part in this anti-Ring, reform meeting, and he refused. He did not yet, in spite of the popular movement, feel that it was safe to declare against Tweed and the Ring. In the State Convention of the Democratic party, which was held at Rochester, a month later, Tilden united in refusing to admit the reform delegation, which was opposed to Tweed, into the Convention and pursued just the course that Tweed desired.

VI. At last, years after Tweed's character was fully known, months after the overwhelming exposure, weeks after the great popular uprising, and when it was absolutely certain that Tweed's downfall was sure, Mr. Tilden took a safe position against him, and rendered some service towards his punishment. He was instrumental in presenting the accounts of the Broadway bank in such a way that they aided in securing the legal conviction of the culprit. But this was not done until the last of October, long after the overthrow of Tweed had been assured.

Such are the plain, indisputable facts. They show that Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the State Committee during the long period of Tweed's worst rule; that he co-operated with him in political work; that he made no opposition to his thieving schemes; that he did absolutely nothing towards the overthrow of Tweed; and that he never did aught against him till his downfall had already been seen. We give Mr. Tilden all the credit he deserves. After Tweed was down, he did something to punish him, but he did nothing to put him down.—[Albany Evening Journal.

Gen. Tom Ewing (ind.) is disgusted with the nomination of Tilden, and says: "Hayes can beat him without sitting upright." Tom don't like boiled crow.

Tilden's Mottoes in 1864.

The following from the Cleveland *Leader* reveals a page of Tilden's record, which war Democrats will find it difficult to get over. It refers to the campaign in New York immediately after the Chicago Convention, at which Tilden assisted in the adoption of a peace resolution:

Mr. Tilden went home and entered enthusiastically into the campaign against Mr. Lincoln. The Democratic leaders in New York held consulations at Niagara Falls with the Confederate chiefs who had taken refuge in Canada, and on the 29th of October, on the eve of the national election, a grand Democratic mass meeting was held at Syracuse under the special patronage and management of the State Central Committee, of which Mr. Tilden was chairman. At that mass meeting the following infamous mottoes were carried in the procession on banners and transparencies prepared by the committee:

"A despot has his paradise, and liberty hath her avengers."

"American soil scourged by an unconditional despot in Abraham Lincoln."

"No more victims for slaughter pens. Not a man—not a dollar."

"If Seward 'touches his bell' again, the people will stretch his neck."

"The Constitution we will obey, but arbitrary arrests we will resist unto death."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."

"Free ballots or free bullets. Crush the tyrant, Lincoln, before he crushes you."

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

"Down with bastiles."

Keep Your Eye on Your Neighbors.

Take care of them; do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on this account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be; never mind your own business, that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along; he is looking over the fence; be suspicious of him, perhaps he contemplates stealing one of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he has got into his head. If you find any symtoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else that you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself nor any one else particularly. Do keep something going; though it is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on this earth; it would be too much like heaven for this mundane sphere. If, after all your watchful care, you cannot see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment you lost sight of them; throw out hints that they are no better than they ought to be; that you should not wonder if the people found out what they were after awhile; that they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it going, and some one may take the hint, and begin to help you after awhile. Then there will be music, and everything will work to a charm.

THAT open letter of Horace Greeley's to Samuel Jones Tilden, speaking of his connection with the Tammany frauds in New York State, was a very plain paper. It was a model of strong English language forming the most cutting of paragraphs, and Mr. Tilden's moral nature must have been very small and callous if he did not wince while perusing the document. The following extracts from the famous letter is here given: "You, not merely by silence but by positive assumption, have covered these frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that the 'receiver is as bad as the thief,' you are as deeply implicated in them to day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien or Oakey Hall."

The Jamestown (N. Y.) "Democrat," which has been a liberal since 1872, has placed the names of Hayes and Wheeler at the head of its columns.

The Evansville (Indiana) "Courier" (Dem.) refuses to support Tilden. May be some of that "bar'l of money" will make it all right. Try it, Sammy.

Augustus Schell, August Belmont, Sunset Cox, and Fernando Wood, are on record very positively that Tilden cannot carry New York. Remember that.

SINCE the Democrats kicked poor Copperhead Cox out of the Speaker's chair, the little tom-tit has been as crusty as a hatching hen. His wit and humor has changed to snarling and his temper is as fiery as Democratic whisky. Poor Sammy, he will write no more books on "Why we Laugh."

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "as no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to procure astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S.M. Pettingill & Co. 10 State St. Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 225½ Walnut St.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1st, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 465 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

29-4t

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

WANTED.

A good reliable agent to canvass and sell Dr. O'Keefe's

Dollar Cases of Homeopathic Medicines,

for Families and Travelers. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS. Sample case sent on receipt of $1 00. Address

DR. O'KEEFE,

Homeopathic Pharmacy, 47 East Diamond St., Allegheny City, Pa. 29-4t

THE LATEST & BEST.

"LET MY NAME BE KINDLY SPOKEN,"

A beautiful Song and Chorus, by H. P. DANKS. Mailed, post paid, for 35 cents by

WM. H. BONNER & CO.,

Music publishers and Dealers, No. 1102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 29-8t

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE.

114 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for careful, private reading by both sexes, married and single. About marriage; whom to marry; proper age; Marriage Impediments, Nervous Debility; Sexual Inability; Blood Impurities, etc.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents, sent securely sealed. Address

WM. WHITTIER, M. D.,

502 Penn st, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Dr. Whittier *specially* treats Private Diseases with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personal and by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 29-4t

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, for the school year ending on the first Monday in June, 1876.

Amount levied for school purposes		$5,037 31
Amt. levied for purposes interest and repairs		4,722 33
Total amount levied		$9,759 64
From State appropriation for year ending June, '76	$ 627 75	
From Collector including taxes of all kinds	9,547 83	
From all other sources, as sales of houses or lands, liquor fines, etc	159 67	
Total receipts		$10,325 2
For purchasing grounds	$ 202 25	
For renting, repairing, etc	567 37	
For teachers' wages	3,350 50	
For fuel and contingencies	510 72	
For Treasurer's fees	150 00	
For salary of Secretary or District Supt	150 00	
For debt and int. paid	6,254 03	
For other expenses	389 07	
Total expenditures		$11,564 94
Amt. due Treas		$1,229 69
Amt. due Treas	$1,225 69	
Amt. due on unsettled bills	274 83	
Amt. borrowed and unpaid, or debt of district	32,925 00	
Total liabilities		$34,429
Amount due district from all sources	$4,650 58	
Total resources		4,650 58
Liabilities in excess of resources		$29,778 84
Est. value school property		$25,000 00

A. O. FURST, President.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary. 27-4t

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

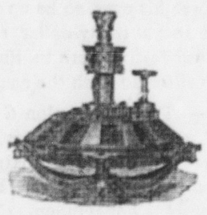
FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a8l2-1y

Photographic Material.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTINERS' STEREOPTICON
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference.
no23

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte.

Boots and Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER.

Boot and Shoe-maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office.
vsn18-1y

Insurance.

TERRIBLE

SOMETIMES OCCUR, UPON THE RAILROAD, AND WHERE CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER.

Before going to the Centennial it would be prudent to provide yourself with an ACCIDENT POLICY in the only purely

Accident Insurance Company represented in Bellefonte.

WHICH ISSUES BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM POLICIES.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY

Tickets issued by their agent from one to thirty days. $5 00 weekly indemnity paid for every $1000 00 insured.

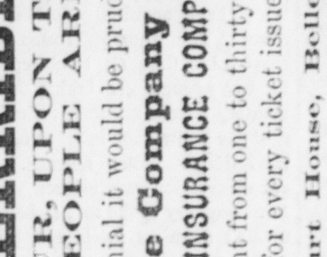
$15 00 weekly indemnity paid for every ticket issued.

W. B. RANKIN, Agent.

OFFICE—North of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION



MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

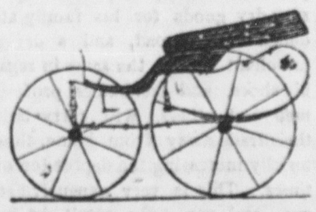
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 31-6tf

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California! Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 263 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v5n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.			
ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York			9 25 a. m.
" " Philadelphia			12. 55 p. m.
" " Baltimore			1. 20 p. m.
" " Harrisb'g			5.00 p. m.
" " arr. at Williamsp't			8.55 p. m.
" " Lock Haven			10.30 p. m.
" " " Erie			10.05 a. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m.
" " Philadelphia			11.55 p. m.
" " Baltimore			2.10 p. m.
" " Harrisburg			4.25 a. m.
" " Williamsport			8.35 a. m.
" " Lock Haven			9.05 a. m.
" " Renovo			10.55 a. m.
" " arr. at Erie			7.20 p. m.
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada			7.20 a. m.
" " " Baltimore			7.20 a. m.
" " " Harrisb'g			10.45 a. m.
" " arr. at Williamsp't			1.50 p. m.
" " " Lock Haven			3.15 p. m.
" " " Renovo			4.15 p. m.
" " " Kane			8.45 p. m.
" " " Buffalo			.....
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila			8.00 a. m.
" " " Baltimore			8.30 a. m.
" " " Harrisburg			1.25 p. m.
" " arr. at Williamsport			6.10 p. m.
" " " Lock Haven			7.20 p. m.
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York			8.25 p. m.
" " " Philadelphia			11.55 p. m.
" " " Baltimore			2.10 p. m.
" " " Harrisburg			4.10 a. m.
" " " arr. at Will'sp't			7.40 a. m.
EASTWARD.			
PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie			7.40 p. m.
" " " " Lock Haven			6.30 a. m.
" " " " Williamsp't			7.55 a. m.
" " " arr. at Harrisb'g			11.40 a. m.
" " " " Baltimore			6.25 p. m.
" " " " Philadelphia			8.20 p. m.
" " " " New York			7.45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane			6.00 a. m.
" " " Renovo			10.10 a. m.
" " " Lock Haven			11.20 a. m.
" " " Williamsport			12.40 p. m.
" " arr at Harrisburg			4.10 p. m.
" " " Philadelphia			7.20 p. m.
" " " New York			10.15 p. m.
" " " Baltimore			6.35 p. m.
" " " Washington			9.05 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11. 20a. m.
" " Renovo			8.55 p. m.
" " Lock Haven			10.05 p. m.
" " Williamsp't			11.15 p. m.
" arr. at Harrisburg			2.45 a. m.
" " Baltimore			7.35 a. m.
" " Phila			7.00 a. m.
" " New York			10.10 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a. m.
" " arr at Harrisburg			3.55 a. m.
" " " Baltimore			7.35 a. m.
" " " Philadelphia			7.55 a. m.
" " " New York			10.25 a. m.
SUNDAY EX. leaves Williamsport			8.35 a. m.
" " arr. at Harrisburgh			11.40 a. m.
" " " Philadelphia			2.30 p. m.
" " " New York			6.45 p. m.
" " " Baltimore			7.35 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Decree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Ledge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Away with melon-colic.

——Our thanks are due Mrs. David Hershberger for a basket of choice apples.

——The individual who called tight boots comfortable defended his position by saying that they made a man forget all his other miseries.

——There is something wonderfully grand and impressive about the roar of thunder until you discover that it has soured the last half-pint of milk in the house.

——Col. Milliken has issued orders to the Fifth Regiment to march for the Centennial encampment of the National Guards of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia to-day.

——The West Chester *Republican* has changed its size, and will hereafter be issued semi-weekly, instead of weekly, the price still remains the same, viz: $2.00 per annum.

——White duck pants look well and are fashionable, but the trouble is a man must always be looking around after a napkin if he wears them. You can't wipe the least bit of dirt off your fingers on the legs of white duck breeches but what some one will notice it.

——We saw a mosquito work about ten minutes yesterday, trying to get his bill through the skin of a man who owes us two years' subscription. How we laughed at that demoralized little insect as, with a look of disgust, he folded up his bill, placed it in his pocket, and went for another victim.

——The Rev. D. C. Beale and family of Baltimore, are spending the warm weather with ex-Sheriff Hall, Milesburg. Mr. Beale preached to a full congregation in the Presbyterian church of this place on Sunday week. He has many friends in this county who are glad to know that he ranks among the prominent Presbyterian clergymen.

——Republicans, don't neglect to be assessed and registered before the first of September next. Pay your taxes thirty days before the election. Don't neglect this, or you may lose your vote. If you have a receipt for State and county taxes paid within two years, and thirty days before the election, that will do: but be sure you have complied with the new constitution.

——The astronomers now argue that the long continued warm weather is due to the fact that the earth has been approaching the track of a comet, which region is filled with incandescent gases, meteors and the like, some of the latter having penetrated our atmosphere and fallen to the earth through the attraction of gravity. But then if the hot weather continues ever so long Sechler & Co. still will keep on selling groceries so cheap that there is no excuse for anybody buying elsewhere.

——Owing to the refusal of the government to pay the expenses of the fast mails, they have been discontinued for the present. This badly disarranges the admirable mail system brought about by the "white winged messengers," and the New York and Philadelphia mails which arrived here at four o'clock in the afternoon, now come in at 8:45 in the evening. The introduction of the fast trains proved eminently satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be placed upon the roads again.

——It is reported that Rev. Alex. McKelvey, of Plainfield, N. J., who has been elected pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, has not decided whether he will accept the call or not. He has a very pleasant residence, with a $2,500 salary where he is. A two-thousand-dollar salary, with a less lucrative dwelling here, seems to take some consideration. In the event of his non-acceptance we suppose the next highest, Mr. Laurie, will be the choice. It strikes us that he might not accept under the circumstances, which would require a new list of candidates. We hope whoever may come will have a united congregation to support him in his efforts to save sinners, and to promote the general welfare of the church.

——For many years Patrick Loughery has been foreman of track repairs on the Bellefonte division of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe railroad. The writer of this paragraph has frequently passed him and his gang as they were pursuing their vocation, and as time rolled on frequently noticed that a new face had taken the place of a more familiar one, which led to the inquiry as to what had become of the older employees, or we might call them graduated track repairers. We learned from Mr. Loughery that he was the father of eight children, six boys and two girls. Three of the boys had left their home, and three remained. Edward, next to the eldest, was admitted to Baldwin's locomotive works, Philadelphia, where he learned a trade, machinist, and attended the night school for apprentices, where he acquired a liberal education during the same time. After his time expired at the locomotive works, he was employed as a locomotive engineer on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and is now running a passenger train—successfully, of course—and is only 21 years of age. Michael, an elder brother, is his fireman, who is 23 years of age. Thomas, a younger brother, also served some time on track repairs, but being of small stature, retired for employment more adapted to his physical ability. He served as a clerk for a time with Shortlidge & Co., and subsequently in a coal office at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, but is now traveling as salesman of a Pittsburgh house. These young men, by their industry and sobriety, have acquired excellent reputations. The fourth brother is now serving his time on track repairs, and the two younger are taking their rudementary lessons on their father's farm, near the Snow Shoe intersection of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. Among our observations we noticed that when Mr. Loughery spoke to his boys he addressed them as intelligent beings, in such a manner as commanded them to obey. He requires them to be industrious. When he can not get employment from other people, he arranges employment himself. During the winter season he sends them to school, which is another key to success. The object in making this item is to show boys and young men who stand around the streets, lounge on cellar doors, squirt tobacco juice on the sidewalks, to spoil the ladies' dresses, and grumble because they have nothing to do—that the difficulty is with themselves in indulging evil habits; that they were not put to work at the proper time; that they expect to step into some lucrative position without the necessary experience, which they cannot do. Boys, you must always commence at the bottom round of the ladder before you can reach the top. Just so it is with any other calling—you must learn industry first, no matter whether it is acquired by breaking ballast or any other honorable calling. Industry is essential to success. Parents too often indulge their children in idleness till they are master of the situation, and hence so many idle boys on the streets. Mr. L. will be surprised at this publication, but we consider his family a success, a good example for many who look higher and fare worse.

——Many of our town people complain of the lack of business when they very frequently adopt, in their own practice, the very plan to encourage this depression. Along through the summer a large number of citizens are constantly visiting Philadelphia for the purpose of visiting the Centennial exhibition. This is proper, if they confine their expenditures to the simple necessary expenses of the journey. But many will do more. A man who deals in shoes at home will probably think he can save some towards the expenses of the trip by purchasing necessary dry goods for his family at a reduced rate abroad, and a dry goods merchant will do the same in regard to his shoes, and mechanics, professional men and others, will carry much of their trade away from home, thus materially increasing the depression of the times. This is very expensive economy, and can only result in injury, either directly or indirectly, to everybody. Every dollar of money taken out of the town leaves us many dollars poorer, as these dollars in general circulation among our home merchants and mechanics would pay many times their value in debts. We speak of business in general, and for the benefit of our town at large, but our remarks are equally applicable to our own business. We know of quite a number of firms who are in the habit of sending large amounts of orders for printing to the cities, and yet who seek the patronage of our own town people. If, for any reason, they do not choose to bring their orders to this office, there will be no complaint, so long as they do not send their orders abroad. We believe thoroughly in protection to home labor and enterprise. We prefer to be benefitted by it directly, but if we cannot secure it, let it go to our competitors in business, but by all means keep it at home.

——The Philipsburg *Journal* is still served up on the half shell.

——Let every Republican voter register without delay.

——You pays your money and you takes your choice—of colic from green apples or watermelons.

——Two horses belonging to James Woods, lessee of one of the Curtin farms in Spring township, were struck by lightning on Thursday evening last and killed. The horses were in the field at the time.

——We learn that on Friday, a week ago, Mr. Thomas Dale, of Harris township, had one of his legs broken. He was carrying a heavy weight, and stepped upon a stone which turned suddenly under his foot, causing the fracture of his leg.

——A few days since a lad about 13 years old, son of David Rossman, who lives on Nittany mountain, was handling a bottle of powder which exploded in his hands. Fragments of broken glass were thrown into his face, causing some ugly wounds.

——On Sunday morning last as a gentleman living in the ore bank region, attempted to make a turn with his carriage in front of our office, the horse wheeled suddenly, and broke the front wheel all to smash. No other damage was done. The broken wheel was replaced by a borrowed one, and the gentleman proceeded on his way rejoicing.

——Some men never can believe their eyes. An up-town man who was rambling around in the woods the other day, came suddenly upon a skunk. It was asleep, with its head covered up. He was sure it was a skunk, but couldn't believe his eyes, so he up and kicked it, and now a thirty-dollar suit of clothes will impart warmth to the roots of his favorite lilac bush the coming winter.

——The Huntingdon *Globe* and *Journal*, after a long and loving courtship, have been recently married, and are now enjoying a most fascinating and salubrious honeymoon. They propose to hold an infair and reception of all the Huntingdon county Republican elements on the second Tuesday of November next, when they hope their editors will be the chosen Harrisburg missionaries. We rejoice.

——The *Journal* says the family of Daniel Kramer, of Penn township, is undoubtedly one of the weightiest in the county. Eight of his children, living in different portions of the country were at home recently—seven sons and one daughter—whose combined weight is nearly 2,000 pounds. The one that can kick the beam highest is Jonathan, the jolly landlord at Millheim, who draws 336 pounds.

——It is announced that the new Methodist church will be dedicated on August 13th. Bishop Simpson and other eminent divines, including the present pastor, will be present. Mr. Miller not only ranks among our best preachers, but may be regarded as a good economist. We believe he was the principal in letting the contract, which is regarded as being the best building for the cost of it ever erected in this town.

CAMP MEETING.—The Church of the Messiah are holding a camp meeting at Snow Shoe. The meeting opened yesterday, and will continue a week or ten days. Able speakers are expected to be present, and it is to be hoped much good may result. The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe railroad are selling excursion tickets at the following rates:

Bellefonte to Snow Shoe and return		$1 60
Milesburg	"	90
S. S. Intersection	"	90
School House crossing	"	65
Gum stump	"	60
Summit	"	35

These tickets are good to return until August 10. On Sunday, August 6th, a special train will be run from Bellefonte, leaving this station at 8 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Snow Shoe at 6:30 in the evening.

——The directors of the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone railroad held a meeting in Philadelphia on the 26th ult., who leased their road to the Pennsylvania railroad company for a term of 99 years. It was resolved to complete the road to Spring Mills in the shortest time possible; after which the work will be continued to Lemont, as the funds may be furnished—the Pennsylvania company not being willing to render financial aid. It seems plain to us, if the company had have consented to build a narrow guage road, as desired by the Pennsylvania company in the first place, the cars would now be running from Lewisburg to Bellefonte via Pennsvalley. When this question was being adjusted P. Gray Meek was in the Legislature, who wielded influence enough among the roosters to impede legislation in regard to the matter till finally the company agreed to continue the present guage. The people along the route are now realizing the full benefit of Mr. Meek's scheme. The narrow guage road could have been built with one-half to five sevenths of the cost of the present guage, the money for which would have been forthcoming, as the Pennsylvania company were anxious to try a narrow guage road within their jurisdiction. So much for Mr. Meek's sagacity. The people of Pennsvalley ought to realize by this time the folly of electing *professionals* to the Legislature. We hope they do.

PERSONAL.—Our fellow townsman, James Milliken, Esq., of Western Union fame, arrived home on Saturday. Welcome.

—Major Reynolds is rusticating at Bedford Springs.

—Ex-Governor Curtin and wife, and Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., and wife, are sojourning at Saratoga.

—Geo. W. Jackson is off to the Centennial.

—Col. Keller, aid to Gen. Beaver, was looking after the soldiers last week, preparatory to the Centennial encampment, at Philadelphia, this week.

—Col. John H. Stover, wife and daughter have been visiting their friends in this county for several weeks past. We learn that they leave for their home in Missouri to-day. We trust their visit has been attended with pleasure as well as profit. We rejoice that the family organ is tuned with a Pennsylvania air, the sweetest strains of which will cheer them on their way, and which will prove a blessing as well as a comfort in the old Missouri home.

—Wistar Morris, Esq., one of the prominent directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, as well as that of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad, is visiting his friends in this community.

—E. M. Valentine, Esq., late general manager of the Valentine Iron Works, of Williamsport, will soon open an iron commission office in Philadelphia. Mr. Valentine has made a very extensive acquaintance since he embarked in the trade. We bespeak for him a lucrative business.

—Hon. John H. Orvis spent last week in Hollidaysburg holding court for Judge Dean. We frequently hear the Judge's legal ability highly commended by the legal fraternity wherever it has been our fortune to hear him spoken of.

—Mr. John Wilson came into our sanctum last week. He resides in Loveville, is a good Republican and will score one for Hayes and Wheeler in November. Mr. Wilson is a model subscriber, and pays for his paper in advance.

—We received a letter last week from Mr. Josiah Neff, of Centre Hill, in which he expresses himself hopeful of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and says he would like to see rebelism buried so deep that it could never again be resurrected.

—Mr. Michael Ryder, of Half Moon, a subscriber to this paper, is unfortunate in having cataracts over his eyes, which so impair his sight as to prevent him from reading. Nevertheless, he called upon us last week, paid for his paper, and ordered it continued, saying that his little daughter could read to him.

—Henry Pennington, of Fillmore, is a new subscriber. We hope he may long continue on our list. He was formerly a subscriber under the old flag of Brown & Hutchinson. Mr. Pennington is a Republican, and is determined to do all he can for Hayes and Wheeler. Success to him.

—One of our old subscribers from Milesburg, Mr. Elias Zimmerman, called upon us a few days ago, and paid for his paper to December 15th, 1877. Mr. Zimmerman is an old friend and patron, and a true Republican of the old school. We hope he will call often, and let us know how the war goes on at the former home of the great reformer, Zeigler.

—One more unfortunate made happy. Last Monday Mr. Isaac Haupt escorted into our office and introduced to us Tillotson Norton, Esq., of Moshannon. He wanted to take our paper; said he had been long enough without it. He wanted to know what was going on in the little world of Centre county. We will try and keep him posted in the ups and downs of Centre county life, manners and politics. If he wants to know who Meek is going to have nominated at the next Democratic county convention, we will tell him just a week before it meets, as we are in the confidence of those fellows, and they never do anything without letting us know.

—John C. Walker, of Milesburg, dropped into our hat last Monday a green-back, which he said was a shot for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Walker is a thorough-going Republican and, although a temperance man, he does not waste his powder on any third party candidates, but uses all his influence in the party to secure the nomination of good, temperance men, knowing that if there is any chance to do any good in the temperance cause, inside of the party lines is the place to do it, and make it count. These are the kind of men who should receive the support of the party when there is anything within its gift.

——The grading of Linn street drags its weary length along. The work will probably be done some time in 1877, and that will be soon enough. It was not to be expected that the borough could carry through such a gigantic enterprise in a day. There are no Tom Scott's in the Council.

——Philpsburg is the place now where things spontaneously combust. They came very near having a fire there a week ago last Sunday, in a house belonging to Allen Matley, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

——Use Cocoa-Camphorine.

——The traces of the late freshet are fast disappearing. The cellars on Bishop and Howard streets have been cleaned and the mud carted away. Messrs. Valentine & Co. have their works in running shape, and the track and trestle to Shortlidge & Cos.' lime works was completed last week. Messrs. McCoy & Linn have a large number of men at work on their new dam breast, and the work is rapidly progressing.

——Just take a look at Montgomery & Co.'s new advertisement, to be found in another column. They are ready now to make up fall and winter suits in the best of style, and from the first quality of goods, at prices which defy competition. Read their list of prices. There is no place, either at Philadelphia or anywhere else, where good suits can be bought any cheaper. Montgomery & Co. have touched bottom on prices; being determined to give no one any excuse for going away from home to buy clothes. Call and see them.

——Edwin C. Burt's celebrated shoes are acknowledged by all to be the best shoes in the United States, and they will fit all sorts of feet—from the narrowest to the extreme widest. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. If they wear out before they have stood a reasonable amount of wear, we will make such allowance as in our judgment will be right and satisfactory to the purchaser. Try a pair of Burt's. They are the "boss" shoes. We have, in connection with the Burt's goods, shoes from some of the best factories in the country, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices. We are also manufacturing to order gents' French calf boots and gaiters, which we will guarantee to give entire satisfaction. E. Graham & Son, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

——The new postal law, which reduces the rates of third-class postage, has gone into effect, and hereafter the REPUBLICAN, or any other newspaper not weighing more than two ounces, can be sent to any part of the United States for one cent. An extract from the law reads as follows:

Trasient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertisements or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, shall pay one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

The sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on wrappers sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription therefor has been paid, and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed or affixed thereto at the option of the sender.

On unsealed circulars and mailable matter of the third class other than that designated above, the postage will be one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

——General Crook telegraphs to Gen. Sheridan that he will co-operate with Gen. Terry—to the best of his ability. He has information of a large body of Sioux and Cheyennes encamped on the Little Horn. As they outnumber his force three to one, he deems it advisable to remain quietly in camp until his reinforcements arrive, when by one crushing blow he hopes to end the campaign. That is the way Sechler & Co. ended the war for high prices. With one crushing blow they sent prices down to the bottom, and now for cash or a short credit of thirty days, they will sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at any retail house in Philadelphia. That is the way to do business. Not with any hesitating or halfway policy, but meet the issue forced upon us by the hard times squarely and fairly. This is the way Sechler has met it, and as a consequence, he has more trade than all the other merchants in town put together.

——The 7th annual meeting of the National Photographic Association, will be held within the Centennial exhibition grounds, at Philadelphia, beginning Tuesday, August 17th and continuing till Thursday, August 19th. All members of the association are respectfully urged to attend, and also those not members who desire to enroll their names as such. To photographers, this is a most interesting meeting. There is the most magnificent collection of the products of the photographic art that was ever brought together; all arranged under the best conditions of light and surroundings, and in a splendid gallery built expressly for the purpose—an honor never before conferred, and which elevates photography to a position of importance that is second to no other art, science or industry. There is gathered work from all nations under the sun, and the devotees of this science will not soon have another such opportunity to study and compare the work of different countries. What an opportunity this is for the lovers of that art to improve their knowledge and tastes for the business, and to go home again better prepared to execute first-class work that cannot fail to please their customers. And no doubt many persons will go there who will be surprised, as we were, at the perfection of skill displayed by nations and people, whom we have heretofore regarded as not quite up to the standard of first-class civilization. There is no photographer in the county who has such a perfect knowledge of his business that he will not learn something useful at this great international exhibition, and none who love the art should fail to see it.

——In the door of Mr. Guggenheimer's store are a couple of signs which are very fair representations of well-dressed human beings. One week ago to-day one of our good-natured German farmers drove into town with a load of potatoes. He alighted from his wagon in front of the aforementioned store, and stepping up to one of the signs took off his hat, scratched his head, and in a very earnest and business-like manner remarked: "Gude mornin', Misder Googenhime; you wan a buy zum perdaders to-day?" There was no answer, and an expression of surprise overspread the features of the farmer, when a bystander informed him that that was only a sign. He smiled, took hold of the arm of the statue, and said: "A-w-h; ain't dot queer; vere is Misder Googenhime?"

——The Tyrone *Herald* says that Philipsburg is about sure of being supplied with cold, sparkling water, and plenty of it, from "Tom Tit Run." Twenty thousand dollars is the estimated cost of water works, and we are told that sixteen thousand dollars have been subscribed toward the enterprise, leaving but four thousand to raise yet. One man is down for just half the whole amount, ten thousand dollars. The water will have to be piped about two and a half miles before entering the town. We should think their past experience in the way of fires would prompt them to improve their water supply; in fact, it has come to be a matter of self-preservation.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Rebersburg July 16, by Rev. F. Aurand, Mr. Daniel Protzman, and Miss Rebecca Musser, both of Miles twp.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1876.

Trade continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, with some articles irregular and unsettled in value. The number of absentees from the ranks of the mercantile community customary at this season of the year has been materially augmented by the recent hot weather, and more than the usual number are absent from their accustomed posts. The markets are as apathetic as ever, with a general indisposition to speculate in any description of goods: The foreign accounts have again been unfavorable, and the outward movement of flour and grain has been limited.

WHEAT—The market for old is depressed and somewhat unsettled under the influence of unfavorable cable advices and increased offerings of new crop. The crops throughout the South are progressing quite satisfactorily, but the market is feeble, influenced by the large stocks and low prices prevailing in all the European markets. A considerable portion of the wheat received here from the West and Northwest has recently been damaged by the high temperature, and holders are unable to force it off unless at very low prices. Sales of 16,000 bushels new Southern Red at $1,10@1,15; 3,000 bus do, damp and tough, at $1@1,02; 4,200 bus new Penna Red, part slightly damp, at $1,10@1,17; 400 bus Penna Amber at $1,19; 28,000 bus Southern Amber at $1,18@1,22½; 8,500 bus Western, sprouted, at 79@85c, according to condition and quality; 400 bus Indiana old at $1,30. Receipts for the week, 68,200 bus.

RYE—Is dull at the late decline, and cannot be quoted over 63c for Western and 65c for Penna; 400 bus new Jersey sold at the former rate, and 3,000 bus Western within this range.

CORN—Continues in limited request, notwithstanding the light receipts and offerings, but prices are steady. Sales of 46,500 bus Penna and Southern Yellow in the cars and grain depot, at 58½@59c; 80,400 bus Western mixed at 54@57c—chiefly at 56c. White is dull; 2,400 bus sold at 57@58c. Receipts for the week, 222,200 bus.

OATS—Are held with increased confidence, the receipts and offerings being light. Choice White are scarce. Sales of 25,800 bus Iowa, Michigan and Illinois White, good and choice, at 45@47c. Receipts for the week, 94,600 bus.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, August 2, 1876.

The general apathy of trade at this season of the year has been fully realized, which, of course, gives us nothing to report in the way of transactions and quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
New wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	65
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	30
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$12 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	15c
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	120¾	120¾
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	115¾	116
" " " '65, J. and J	117¾	117¾
" " " '67, " "	119	119¼
" " " '68, " "	121¾	121¾
" 10-40 coupon	118¾	119
" Pacific 6's, cy	125¾	125¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	117	117¼
" " c 1881	118¾	119¾
Called Bonds		
Gold	112	112¼
Silver	100	101
Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾
Reading	44¾	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	17¾	18¼
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	44
" Valley	56¾	57
United R. R. of J	139¾	140
Oil Creek	100¾	101¾
Northern Central	56¾	57¾
Central Transportation	46¾	46
Nesquehoning	54¾	55
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	106	106¼